

South Carolina

Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Trends

2012

Prepared by:

South Carolina Department of Public Safety

Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs

Statistical Analysis Center

Editor: Rob McManus

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INTRODUCTION

South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2012 provides basic information about criminal and juvenile justice in South Carolina. This publication also provides simple statistical information about crime rates, arrests, the courts, inmates, probationers and parolees. It addresses issues of concern about crime and seeks to clarify misconceptions about the state's criminal justice system.

Most trend information in this booklet is based on data for calendar years 1975 - 2011 or the fiscal years 1975 – 2011 but all time frames are specifically noted. Fiscal years are abbreviated using FY followed by the last two digits of the year in which the fiscal year ended. The sum of percentages may not always equal 100 due to rounding. Copies of this report or information regarding this publication can be obtained by writing or sending electronic mail requests to the following:

**South Carolina Department of Public Safety
Office of Justice Programs
Statistical Analysis Center
PO Box 1993
Blythewood, South Carolina 29016
robertmcm Manus@scdps.gov**

Alternatively, this report can be accessed at the South Carolina Department of Public Safety's website for the Office of Justice Programs at:

<http://www.scdps.gov/ojp/stats/>

OFFENSES

INDEX OFFENSES: There are seven index offenses: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. These are typically categorized as violent (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) or property (breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft) and provide basic measures of crime.

CRIME RATE: The crime rate indicates the number of index crimes per 10,000 unit of population. The crime rate is a measure of criminal activity that allows for meaningful comparisons over time and among areas of differing population sizes. Unless otherwise noted, any rates presented in this report were calculated per 10,000 population.

The formula for calculating crime rates is as follows:

$$\text{Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Crimes} \times 10,000}{\text{Population}}$$

Crime and arrest rates are determined using data as published or provided by SLED and population estimates provided by the Budget and Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics (ORS). The SLED publication, *Crime in South Carolina*, as well as other useful information, can be accessed at the SLED website listed below:

<http://www.sled.sc.gov/>

South Carolina's violent crime rate decreased 2.2% from 2010 to 2011. Since 1975 the violent crime rate has increased 16.8%.

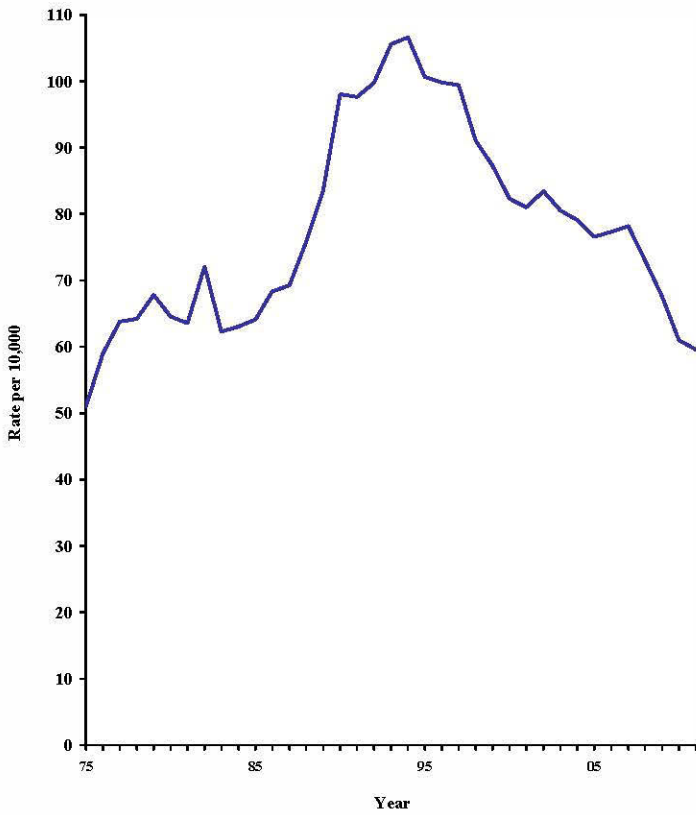
VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender.

VIOLENT CRIME

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	28,197	60.96
2011	27,883	59.59
% Change	-1.1%	-2.2%
10 Year		
2002	34,269	83.44
2011	27,883	59.59
% Change	-18.6%	-28.6%
20 Year		
1992	35,859	99.75
2011	27,883	59.59
% Change	-22.2%	-40.3%
Overall		
1975	14,372	51.00
2011	27,883	59.59
% Change	+94.0%	+16.8%

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Violent Crime Rate

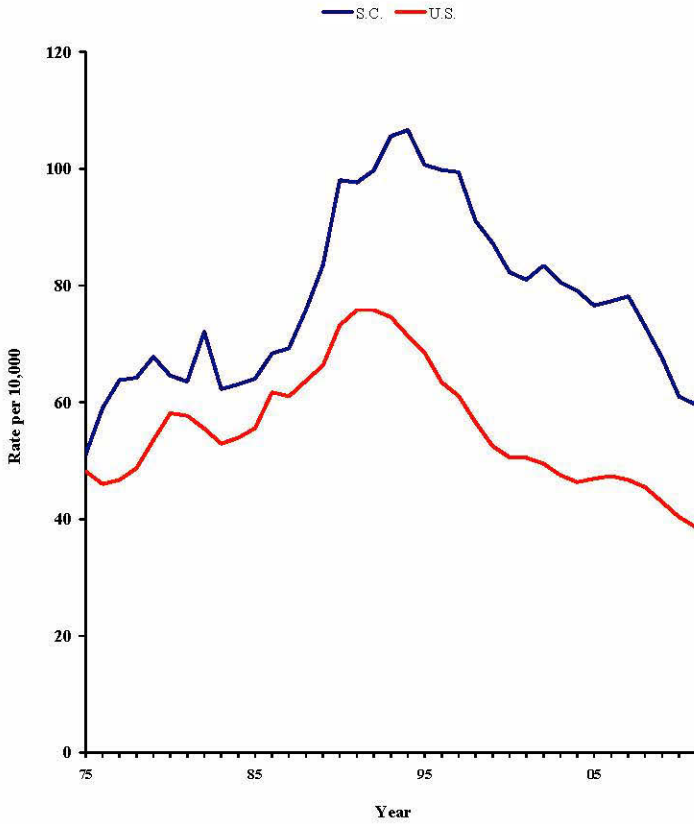


STATE & U.S. VIOLENT CRIME RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	51.0	48.2
1976	59.0	46.0
1977	63.8	46.7
1978	64.2	48.7
1979	67.8	53.5
1980	64.5	58.1
1981	63.6	57.7
1982	72.1	55.5
1983	62.3	52.9
1984	63.1	53.9
1985	64.1	55.6
1986	68.3	61.7
1987	69.3	61.0
1988	75.8	63.7
1989	83.5	66.3
1990	98.0	73.2
1991	97.7	75.8
1992	99.7	75.8
1993	105.6	74.6
1994	106.6	71.4
1995	100.7	68.5
1996	99.8	63.4
1997	99.4	61.1
1998	91.1	56.6
1999	87.3	52.5
2000	82.3	50.6
2001	81.0	50.5
2002	83.4	49.5
2003	80.5	47.5
2004	79.1	46.3
2005	76.6	46.9
2006	76.9	47.4
2007	78.2	46.7
2008	73.0	45.5
2009	67.6	42.9
2010	61.0	40.4
2011	59.6	38.6

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; *Crime in the United States*, FBI.

State and National Violent Crime Rates



South Carolina's murder rate increased 21.1% from 2010 to 2011. The state murder rate decreased 53.7% from 1975 to 2011.

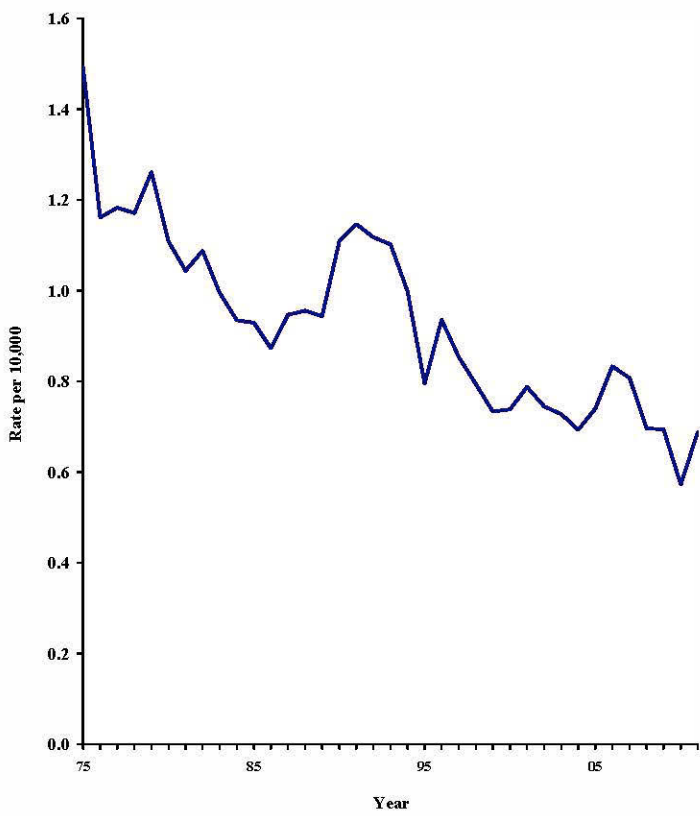
MURDER: Murder is the willful killing of one person by another. The classification of this offense is based on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicides are not included.

MURDER

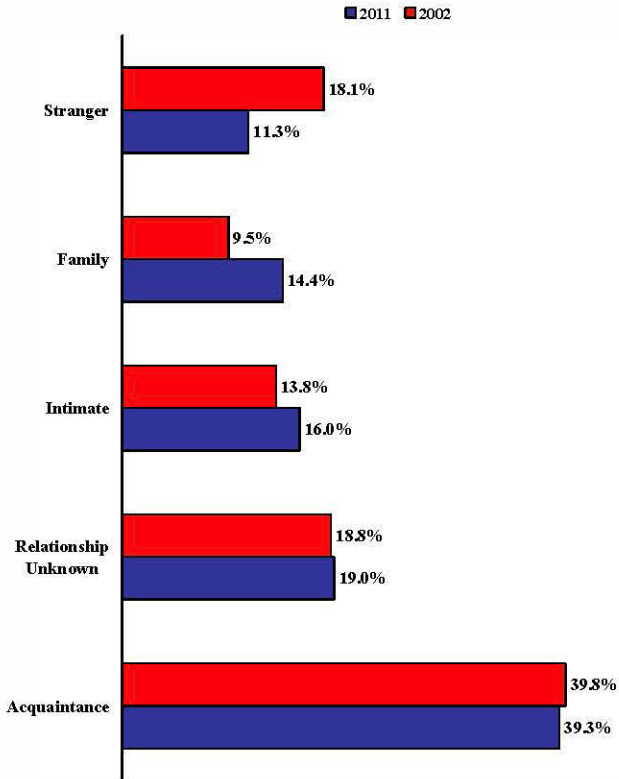
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	265	0.57
2011	322	0.69
% Change	+21.5%	+21.1%
10 Year		
2002	306	0.75
2011	322	0.69
% Change	+5.2%	-8.0%
20 Year		
1992	402	1.12
2011	322	0.69
% Change	-19.9%	-38.4%
Overall		
1975	421	1.49
2011	322	0.69
% Change	-23.5%	-53.7%

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

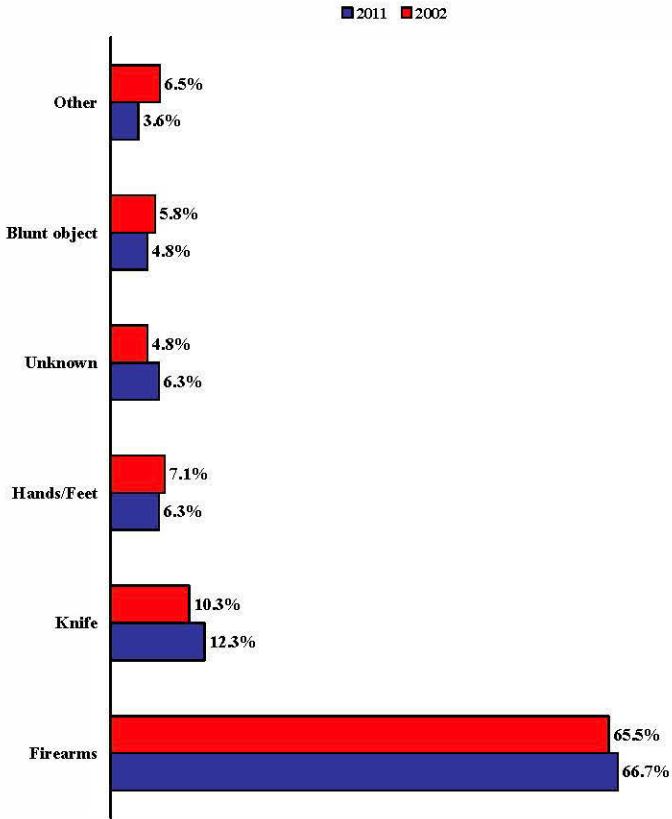
South Carolina Murder Rate



Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Murder Weapons

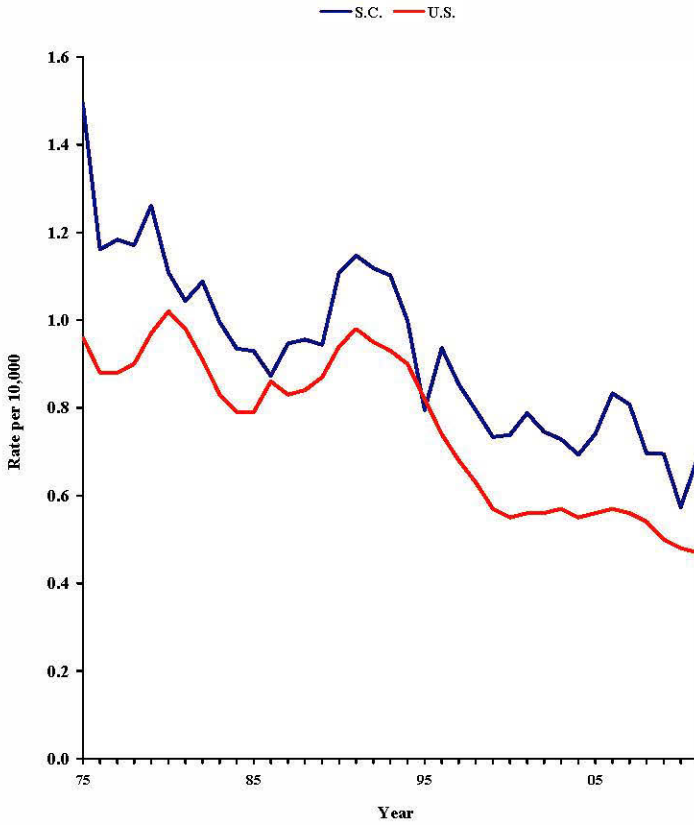


STATE & U.S. MURDER RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	1.49	0.96
1976	1.16	0.88
1977	1.18	0.88
1978	1.17	0.90
1979	1.26	0.97
1980	1.11	1.02
1981	1.04	0.98
1982	1.09	0.91
1983	1.00	0.83
1984	0.94	0.79
1985	0.93	0.79
1986	0.87	0.86
1987	0.95	0.83
1988	0.96	0.84
1989	0.94	0.87
1990	1.11	0.94
1991	1.15	0.98
1992	1.12	0.95
1993	1.10	0.93
1994	1.00	0.90
1995	0.79	0.82
1996	0.94	0.74
1997	0.85	0.68
1998	0.79	0.63
1999	0.73	0.57
2000	0.74	0.55
2001	0.79	0.56
2002	0.75	0.56
2003	0.73	0.57
2004	0.69	0.55
2005	0.74	0.56
2006	0.83	0.57
2007	0.81	0.56
2008	0.70	0.54
2009	0.69	0.50
2010	0.57	0.48
2011	0.69	0.47

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; *Crime in the United States*, FBI.

State and National Murder Rates



South Carolina's rape rate increased 6% from 2010 to 2011. From 1975 to 2011, the rape rate has increased 35.4%.

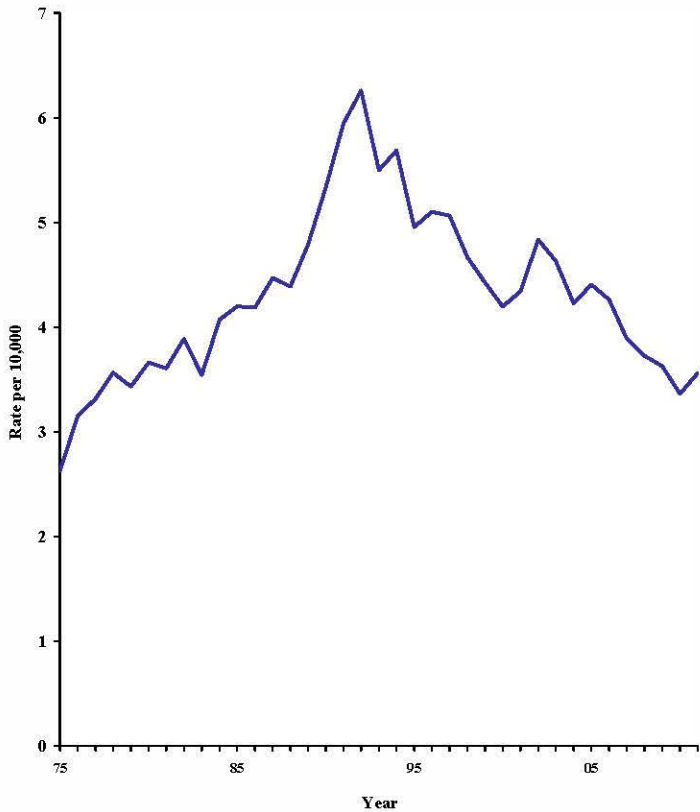
RAPE: Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and against their will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

RAPE

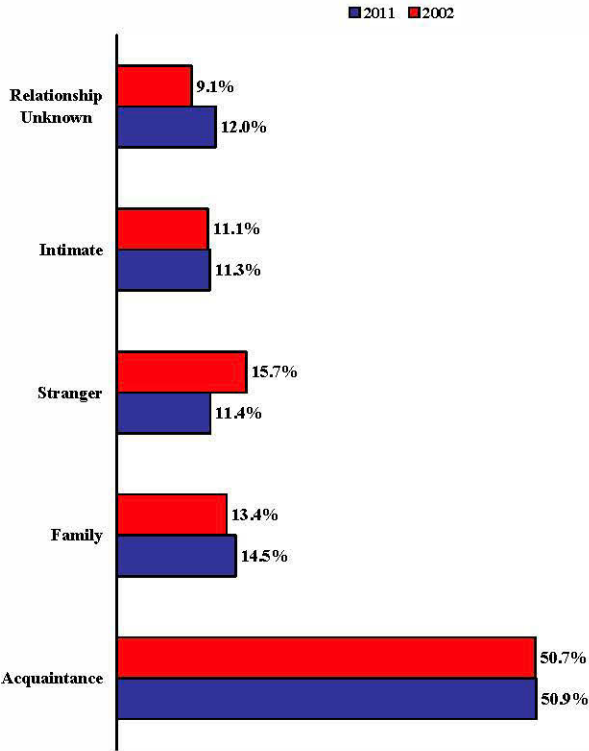
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	1,556	3.36
2011	1,666	3.56
% Change	+7.1%	+6.0%
10 Year		
2002	1,986	4.84
2011	1,666	3.56
% Change	-16.1%	-26.4%
20 Year		
1992	2,251	6.26
2011	1,666	3.56
% Change	-26.0%	-43.1%
Overall		
1975	741	2.63
2011	1,666	3.56
% Change	+124.8%	+35.4%

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

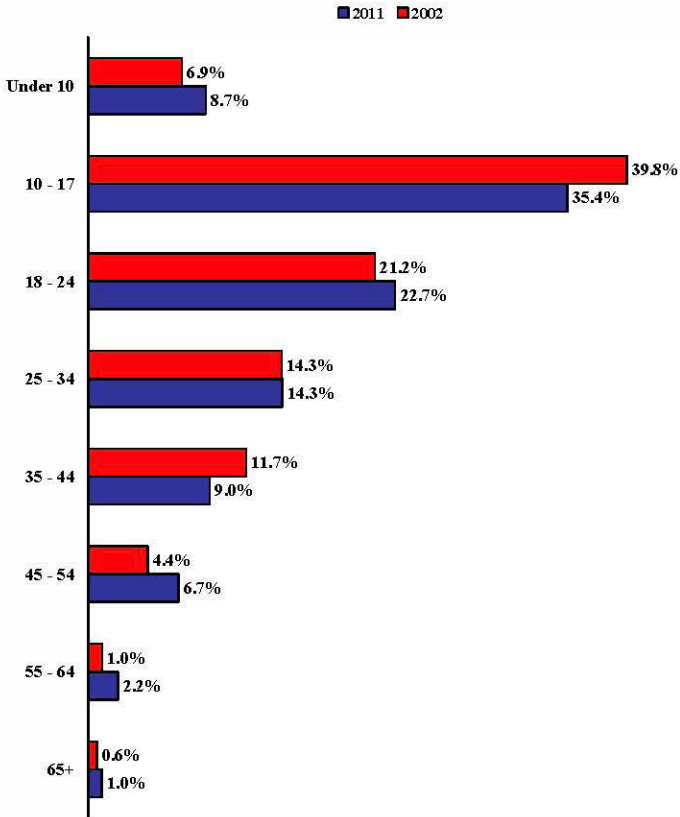
South Carolina Rape Rate



**Relationship of Rape Victims to Offenders in
South Carolina**



South Carolina Rape Victims by Age

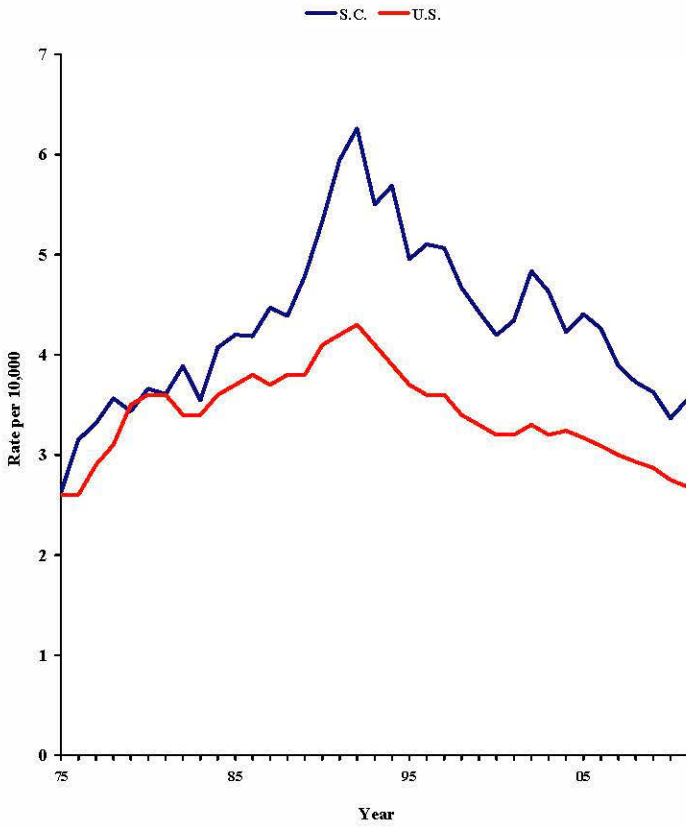


STATE & U.S. RAPE RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	2.6	2.6
1976	3.2	2.6
1977	3.3	2.9
1978	3.6	3.1
1979	3.4	3.5
1980	3.7	3.6
1981	3.6	3.6
1982	3.9	3.4
1983	3.5	3.4
1984	4.1	3.6
1985	4.2	3.7
1986	4.2	3.8
1987	4.5	3.7
1988	4.4	3.8
1989	4.8	3.8
1990	5.3	4.1
1991	5.9	4.2
1992	6.3	4.3
1993	5.5	4.1
1994	5.7	3.9
1995	5.0	3.7
1996	5.1	3.6
1997	5.1	3.6
1998	4.7	3.4
1999	4.4	3.3
2000	4.2	3.2
2001	4.3	3.2
2002	4.8	3.3
2003	4.6	3.2
2004	4.2	3.2
2005	4.4	3.2
2006	4.2	3.1
2007	3.9	3.0
2008	3.7	2.9
2009	3.6	2.9
2010	3.4	2.8
2011	3.6	2.7

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; *Crime in the United States*, FBI.

State and National Rape Rates



South Carolina's robbery rate decreased 8.1% from 2010 to 2011. Since 1975 the robbery rate has decreased 10%.

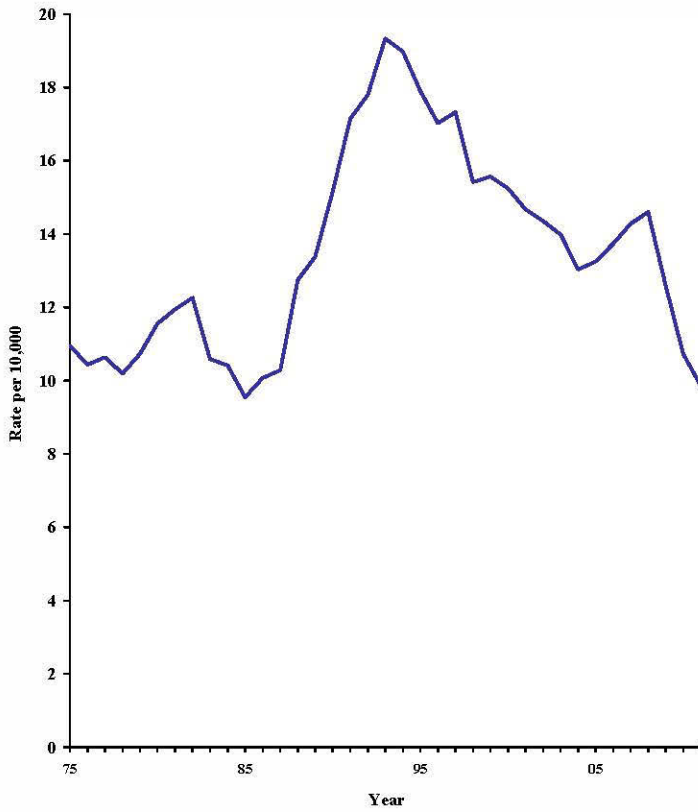
ROBBERY: Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force, by violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

ROBBERY

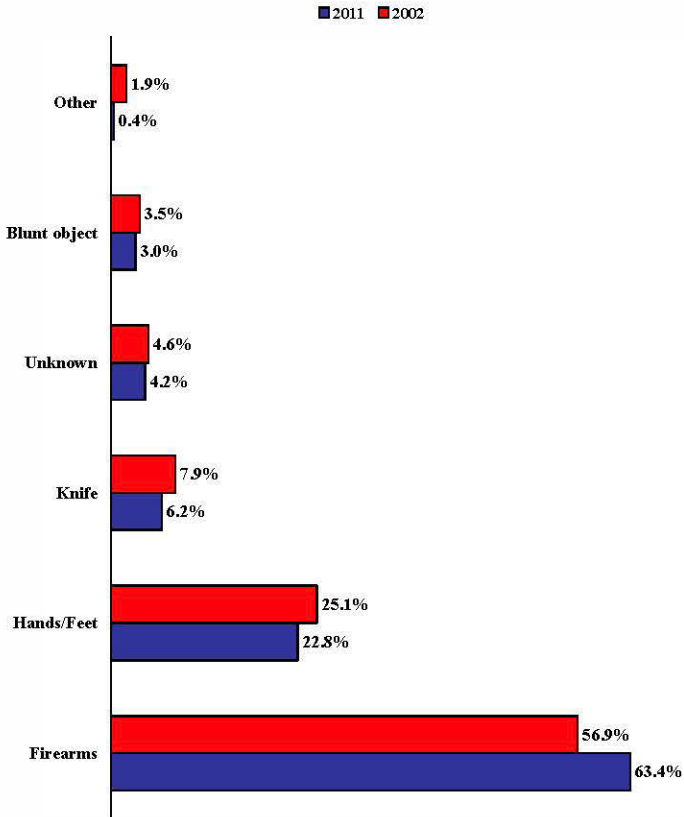
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	4,963	10.73
2011	4,615	9.86
% Change	-7.0%	-8.1%
10 Year		
2002	5,898	14.36
2011	4,615	9.86
% Change	-21.8%	-31.3%
20 Year		
1992	6,399	17.80
2011	4,615	9.86
% Change	-27.9%	-44.6%
Overall		
1975	3,087	10.95
2011	4,615	9.86
% Change	+49.5%	-10.0%

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

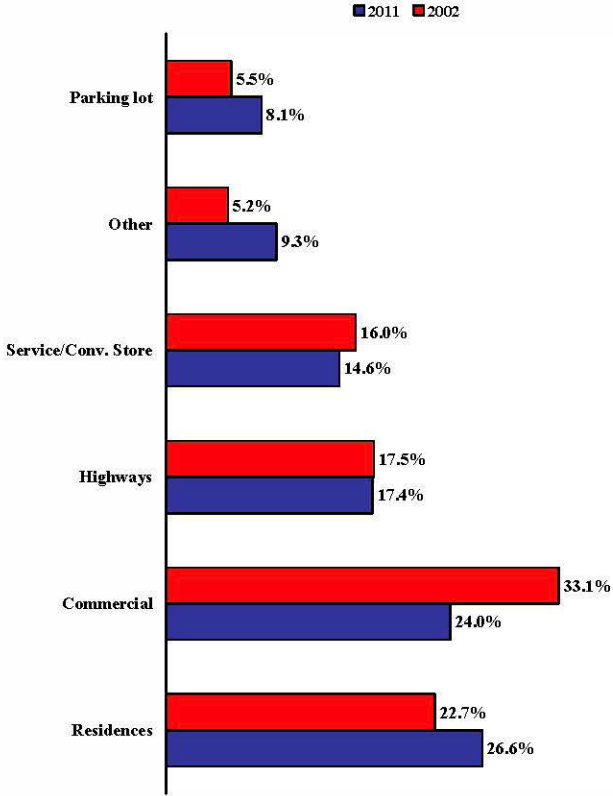
South Carolina Robbery Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Robberies



South Carolina Robberies by Location

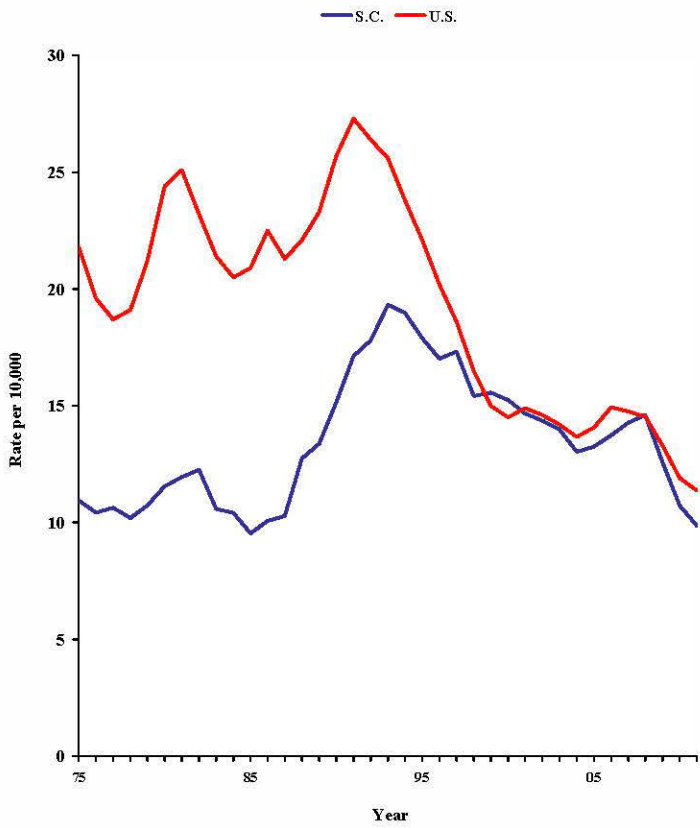


STATE & U.S. ROBBERY RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	11.0	21.8
1976	10.4	19.6
1977	10.6	18.7
1978	10.2	19.1
1979	10.7	21.2
1980	11.6	24.4
1981	11.9	25.1
1982	12.3	23.2
1983	10.6	21.4
1984	10.4	20.5
1985	9.5	20.9
1986	10.1	22.5
1987	10.3	21.3
1988	12.7	22.1
1989	13.4	23.3
1990	15.2	25.7
1991	17.1	27.3
1992	17.8	26.4
1993	19.3	25.6
1994	19.0	23.8
1995	17.9	22.1
1996	17.0	20.2
1997	17.3	18.6
1998	15.4	16.5
1999	15.6	15.0
2000	15.2	14.5
2001	14.7	14.9
2002	14.4	14.6
2003	14.0	14.2
2004	13.0	13.7
2005	13.3	14.1
2006	13.7	14.9
2007	14.3	14.8
2008	14.6	14.5
2009	12.6	13.3
2010	10.7	11.9
2011	9.9	11.4

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; *Crime in the United States*, FBI.

State and National Robbery Rates



South Carolina's aggravated assault rate decreased 1.7% from 2010 to 2011, but has increased 26.6% from 1975 to 2011.

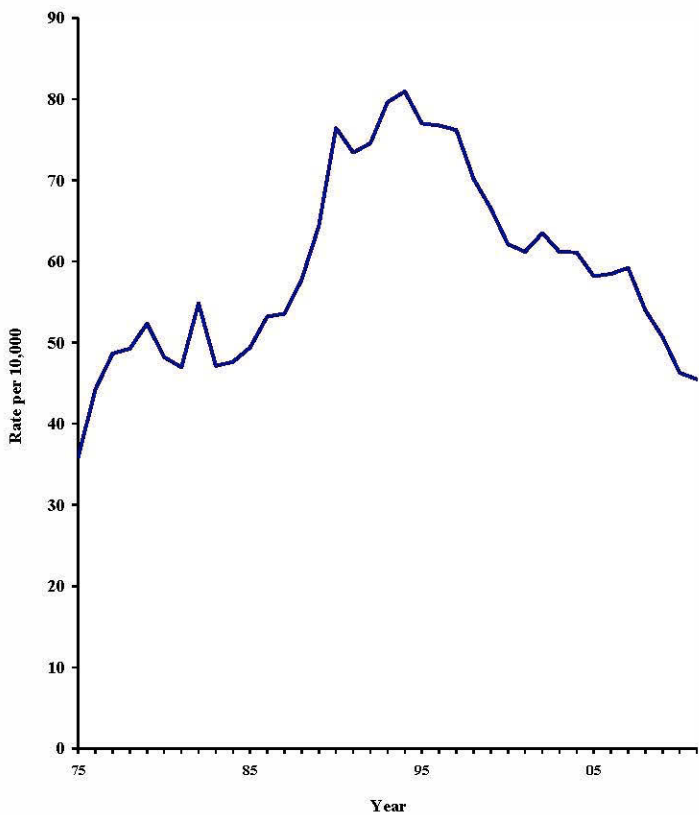
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury. This assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are also included.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

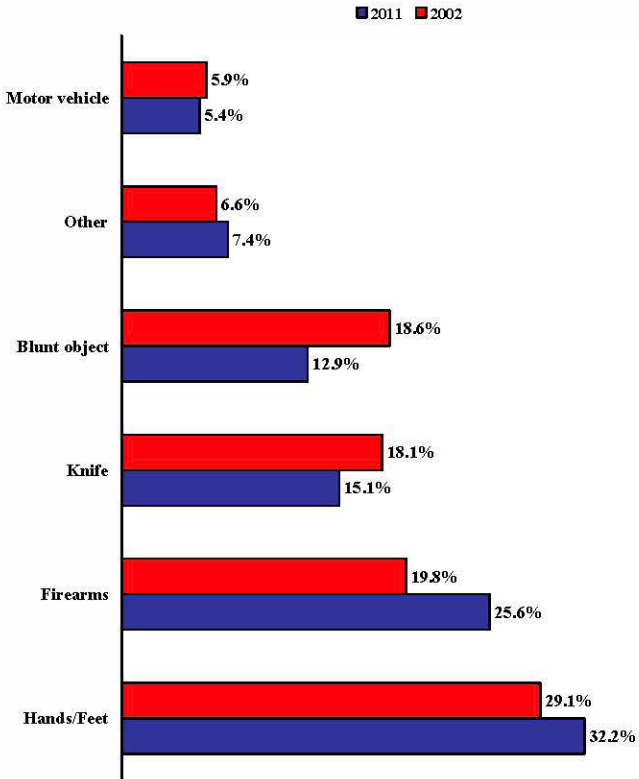
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	21,413	46.29
2011	21,280	45.48
% Change	-0.6%	-1.7%
10 Year		
2002	26,079	63.50
2011	21,280	45.48
% Change	-18.4%	-28.4%
20 Year		
1992	26,807	74.57
2011	21,280	45.48
% Change	-20.6%	-39.0%
Overall		
1975	10,123	35.92
2011	21,280	45.48
% Change	+110.2%	+26.6%

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

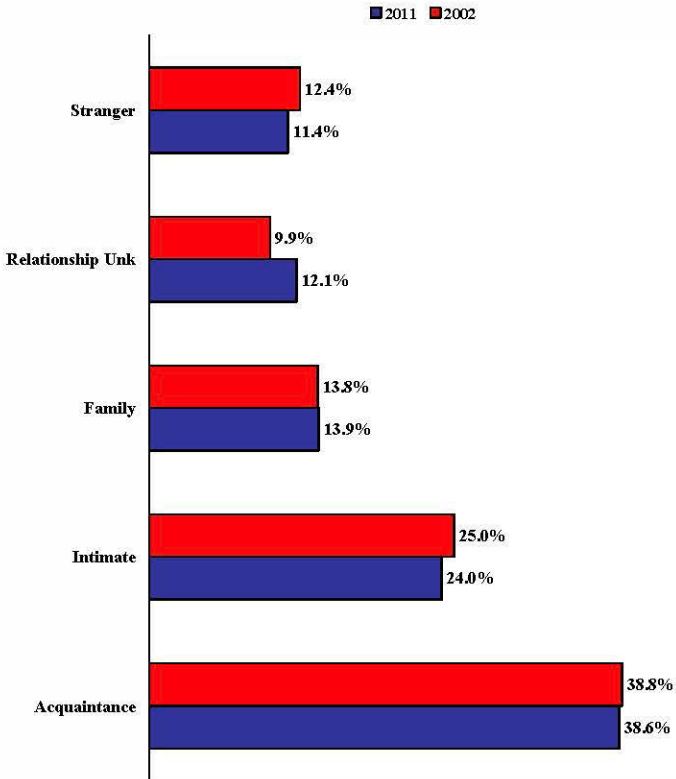
South Carolina Aggravated Assault Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



Relationship of Victims to Offenders in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults

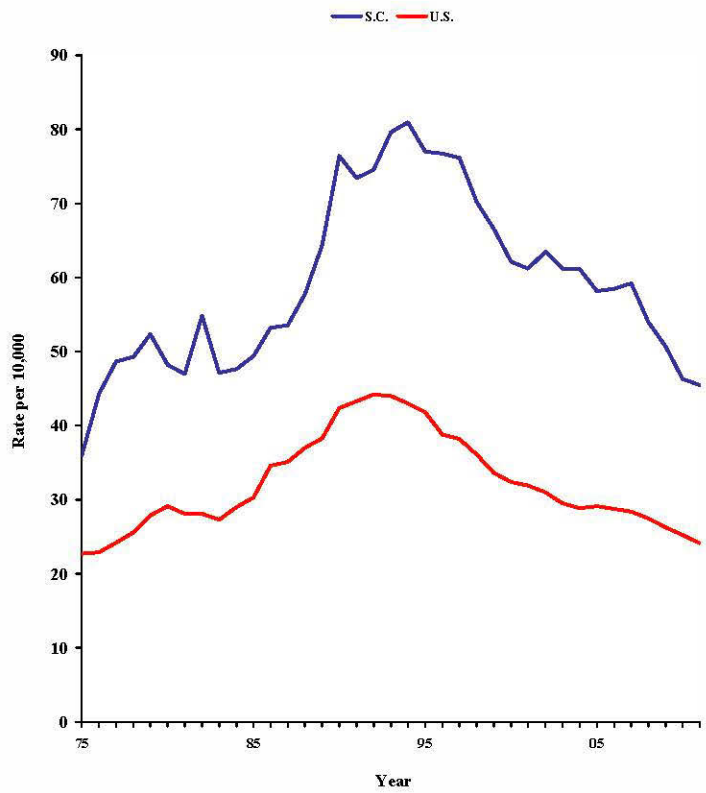


STATE & U.S. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	35.9	22.7
1976	44.3	22.9
1977	48.7	24.2
1978	49.3	25.6
1979	52.3	27.9
1980	48.2	29.1
1981	47.0	28.1
1982	54.9	28.1
1983	47.1	27.3
1984	47.6	29.0
1985	49.4	30.3
1986	53.2	34.6
1987	53.6	35.1
1988	57.8	37.0
1989	64.4	38.3
1990	76.5	42.4
1991	73.4	43.3
1992	74.6	44.2
1993	79.6	44.0
1994	81.0	43.0
1995	77.0	41.8
1996	76.7	38.8
1997	76.2	38.2
1998	70.2	36.1
1999	66.6	33.6
2000	62.1	32.4
2001	61.2	31.9
2002	63.5	31.0
2003	61.2	29.5
2004	61.1	28.9
2005	58.2	29.1
2006	58.2	28.8
2007	59.2	28.4
2008	54.0	27.5
2009	50.7	26.3
2010	46.3	25.2
2011	45.5	24.1

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; *Crime in the United States*, FBI.

State and National Aggravated Assault Rates



South Carolina's property crime rate increased less than 1% from 2010 to 2011. From 1975 to 2011 the property crime rate decreased 1.7%.

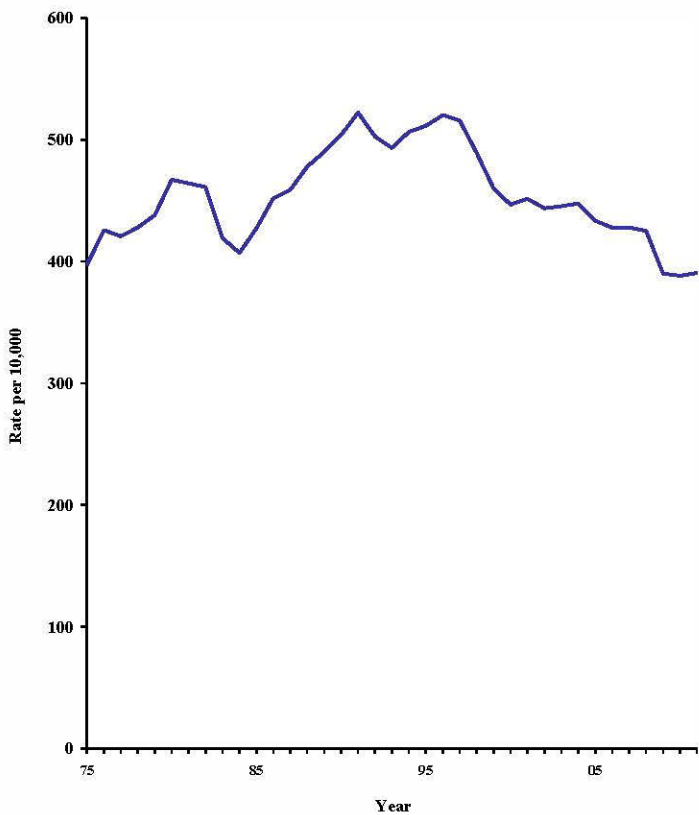
PROPERTY CRIME: Property crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

PROPERTY CRIME

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	179,604	388.30
2011	182,796	390.65
% Change	+1.8%	+0.6%
10 Year		
2002	182,242	443.74
2011	182,796	390.65
% Change	+0.3%	-12.0%
20 Year		
1992	180,707	502.66
2011	182,796	390.65
% Change	+1.2%	-22.3%
Overall		
1975	111,963	397.27
2011	182,796	390.65
% Change	+63.3%	-1.7%

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Property Crime Rate

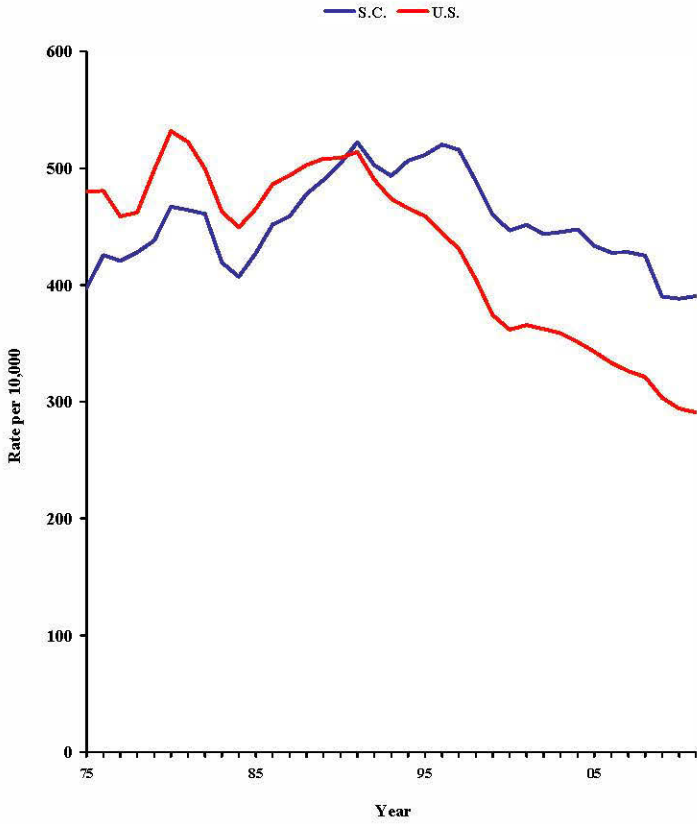


STATE & U.S. PROPERTY CRIME RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	397.3	480.0
1976	425.7	480.7
1977	420.8	458.8
1978	428.0	462.2
1979	438.1	498.6
1980	467.1	531.9
1981	464.3	522.3
1982	461.1	499.8
1983	419.3	463.0
1984	407.1	449.2
1985	427.2	465.1
1986	451.8	486.3
1987	459.0	494.0
1988	477.9	502.7
1989	490.0	508.1
1990	504.0	508.9
1991	522.4	514.0
1992	502.7	490.3
1993	493.3	473.7
1994	506.6	465.8
1995	511.4	459.1
1996	520.3	444.5
1997	515.9	431.2
1998	489.1	404.9
1999	460.2	374.2
2000	446.7	361.8
2001	451.5	365.8
2002	443.7	362.4
2003	445.4	358.8
2004	447.6	351.4
2005	433.5	343.0
2006	423.6	333.5
2007	428.0	326.4
2008	425.2	321.3
2009	390.1	303.6
2010	388.3	294.2
2011	390.7	290.9

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; *Crime in the United States*, FBI.

State and National Property Crime Rates



South Carolina's breaking or entering rate increased 1.4% from 2010 to 2011. Since 1975, the breaking or entering rate has decreased 38.8%.

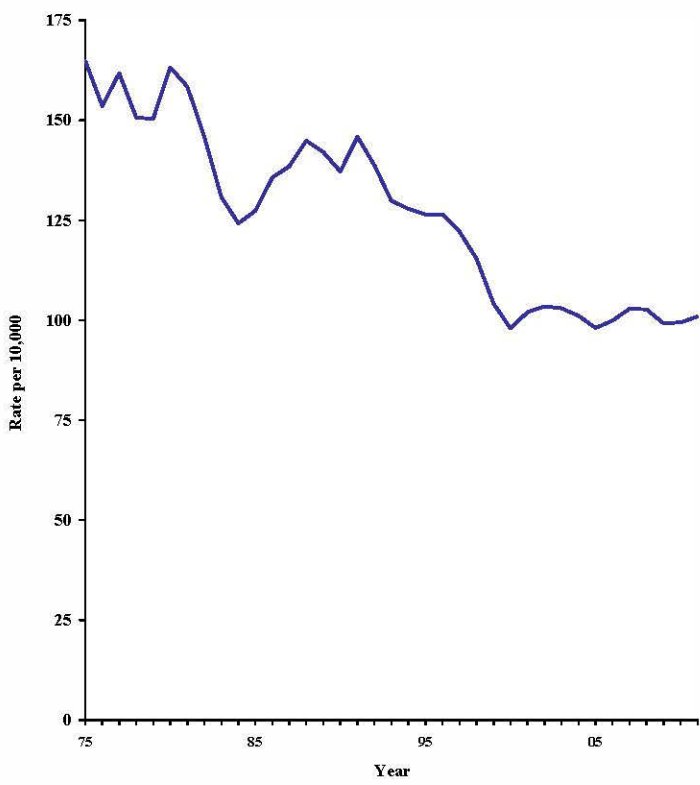
BREAKING OR ENTERING: Breaking or entering is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as breaking or entering.

BREAKING OR ENTERING

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	46,012	99.48
2011	47,221	100.92
% Change	+2.6%	+1.4%
10 Year		
2002	42,489	103.46
2011	47,221	100.92
% Change	+11.1%	-2.5%
20 Year		
1992	49,895	138.79
2011	47,221	100.92
% Change	-5.4%	-27.3%
Overall		
1975	46,476	164.91
2011	47,221	100.92
% Change	+1.6%	-38.8%

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Breaking or Entering Rate

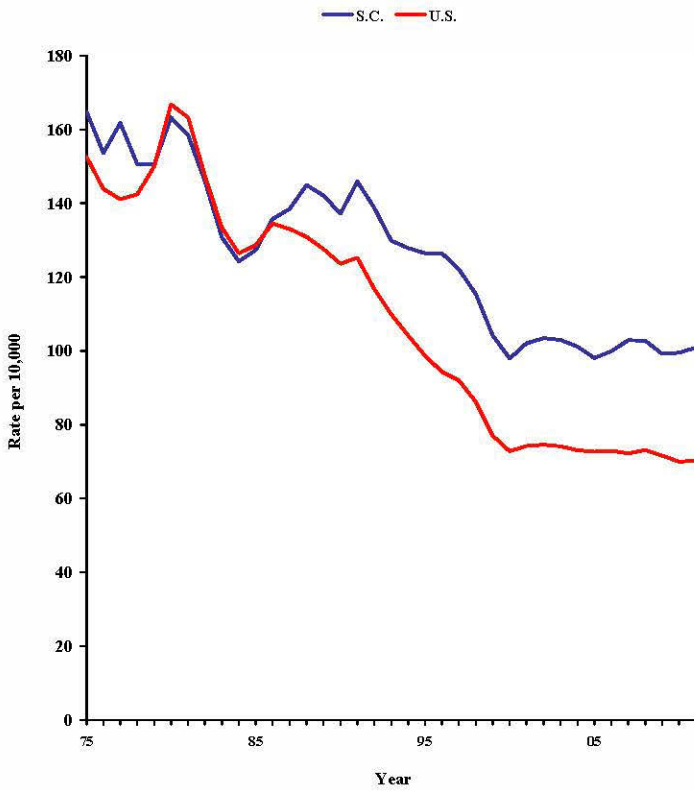


STATE & U.S. BREAKING/ENTERING RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	164.9	152.6
1976	153.6	143.9
1977	161.8	141.1
1978	150.6	142.4
1979	150.4	149.9
1980	163.2	166.8
1981	158.4	163.2
1982	145.9	147.5
1983	130.7	133.4
1984	124.2	126.4
1985	127.3	128.7
1986	135.7	134.5
1987	138.5	133.0
1988	144.9	130.9
1989	142.0	127.6
1990	137.2	123.6
1991	145.9	125.2
1992	138.8	116.8
1993	129.9	109.9
1994	127.9	104.2
1995	126.5	98.7
1996	126.4	94.3
1997	122.2	92.0
1998	115.4	86.2
1999	104.2	77.0
2000	98.0	72.8
2001	102.1	74.2
2002	103.5	74.6
2003	103.0	74.1
2004	101.1	73.0
2005	98.1	72.7
2006	97.9	72.9
2007	102.9	72.3
2008	102.7	73.1
2009	99.2	71.6
2010	99.5	70.0
2011	100.9	70.2

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; *Crime in the United States*, FBI.

State and National Breaking or Entering Rates



South Carolina's larceny rate increased less than 1% from 2010 to 2011, but has increased 25.6% since 1975.

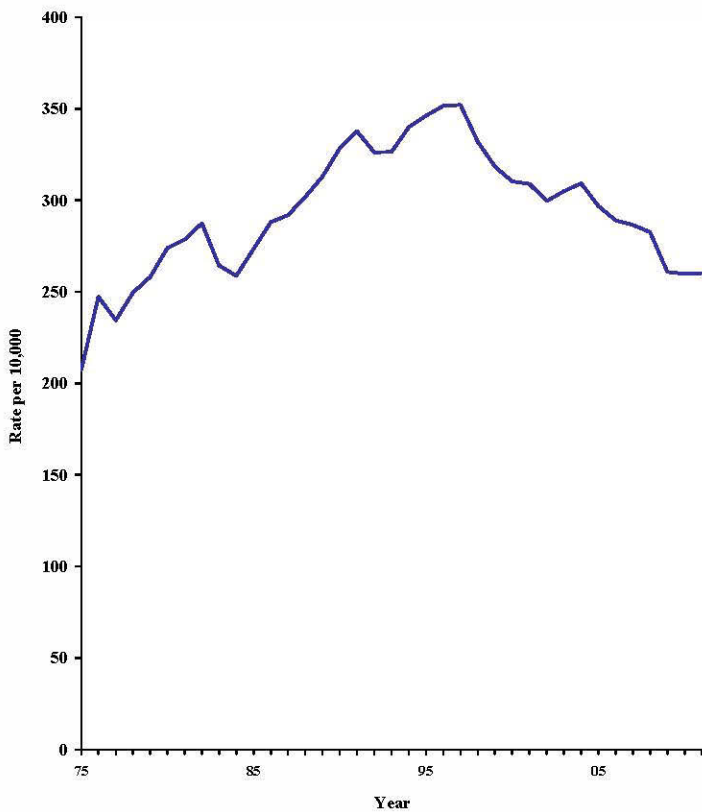
LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking of property from the possession of another. It includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts, and accessories without force, violence or fraud. It does not include embezzlement, con games, forgery, bad checks or motor vehicle theft.

LARCENY

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	120,148	259.76
2011	121,792	260.28
% Change	+1.4%	+0.2%
10 Year		
2002	123,052	299.62
2011	121,792	260.28
% Change	-1.0%	-13.1%
20 Year		
1992	117,280	326.23
2011	121,792	260.28
% Change	+3.8%	-20.2%
Overall		
1975	58,422	207.30
2011	121,792	260.28
% Change	+108.5%	+25.6%

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Larceny Rate

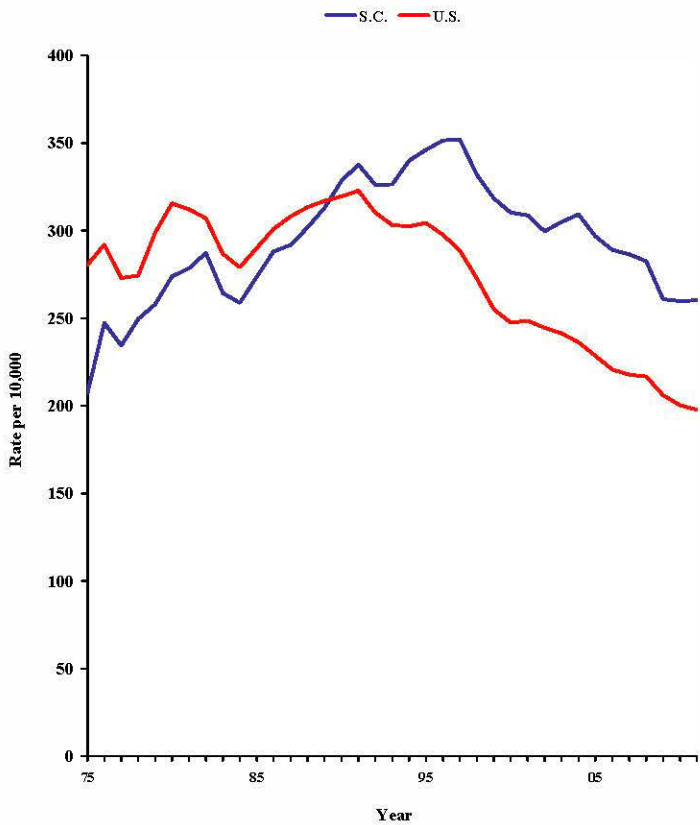


STATE & U.S. LARCENY RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	207.3	280.5
1976	247.3	292.1
1977	234.4	273.0
1978	249.6	274.4
1979	258.0	298.8
1980	273.9	315.6
1981	278.5	312.2
1982	287.4	307.0
1983	264.3	286.7
1984	258.8	279.1
1985	273.6	290.1
1986	288.1	301.0
1987	291.9	308.1
1988	301.8	313.5
1989	313.0	317.0
1990	328.5	319.5
1991	337.8	322.9
1992	326.2	310.3
1993	326.4	303.2
1994	340.0	302.5
1995	346.1	304.4
1996	351.5	297.6
1997	352.1	288.7
1998	332.0	272.8
1999	318.4	255.1
2000	310.3	247.5
2001	308.8	248.6
2002	299.6	244.6
2003	304.9	241.5
2004	309.3	236.2
2005	296.8	228.6
2006	287.6	220.7
2007	286.5	217.8
2008	282.6	216.7
2009	260.9	206.1
2010	259.8	200.4
2011	260.3	197.7

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; *Crime in the United States*, FBI.

State and National Larceny Rates



South Carolina's motor vehicle theft rate increased 1.3% from 2010 to 2011 and has increased 17.5% since 1975.

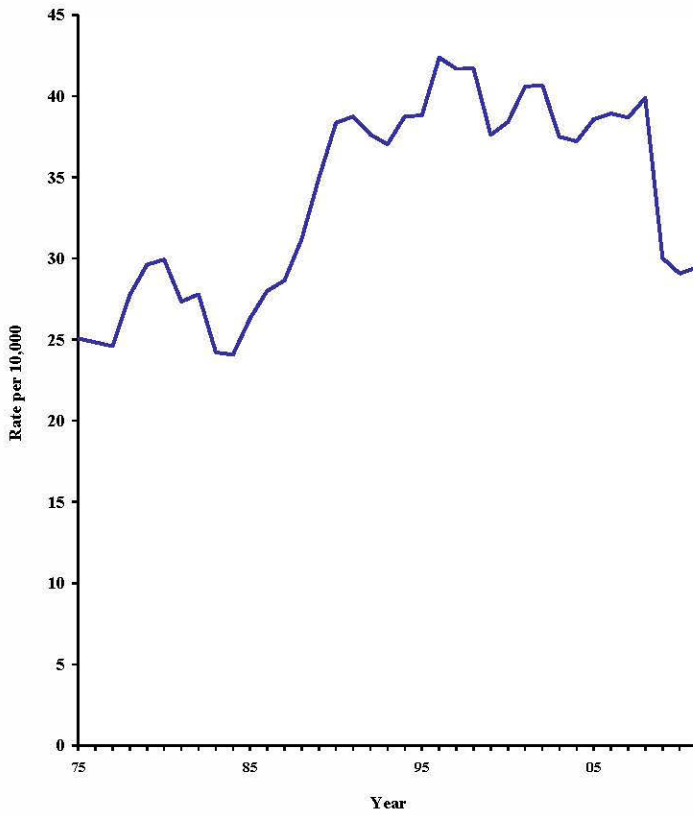
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or attempted stealing of a motor vehicle; e.g., cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, etc. This excludes the unauthorized temporary taking of motor vehicles by those having lawful access.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	13,444	29.07
2011	13,783	29.46
% Change	+2.5%	+1.3%
10 Year		
2002	16,701	40.66
2011	13,783	29.46
% Change	-17.5%	-27.5%
20 Year		
1992	13,532	37.64
2011	13,783	29.46
% Change	+1.9%	-21.7%
Overall		
1975	7,065	25.07
2011	13,783	29.46
% Change	+95.1%	+17.5%

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Motor Vehicle Theft Rate

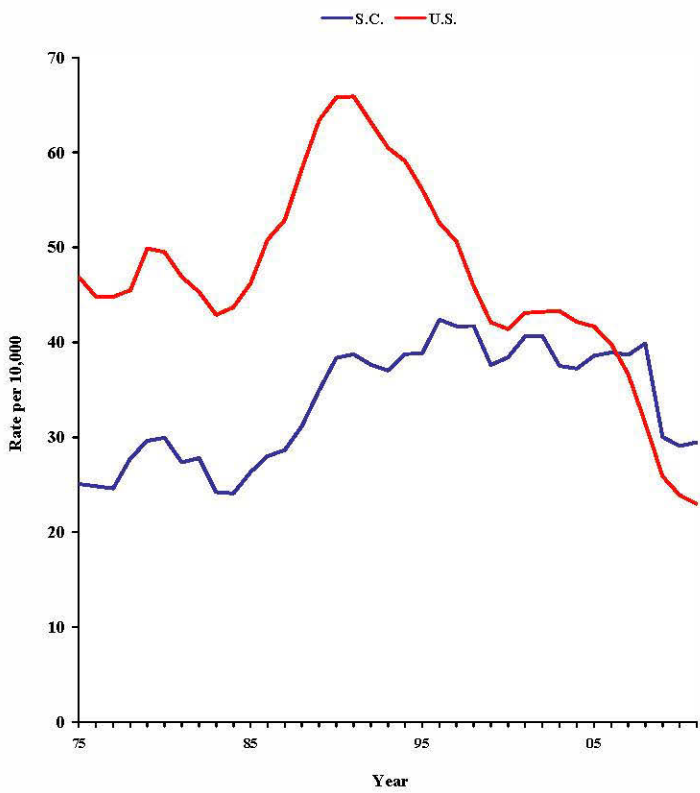


STATE & U.S. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	25.1	46.9
1976	24.8	44.8
1977	24.6	44.8
1978	27.8	45.5
1979	29.6	49.9
1980	29.9	49.5
1981	27.3	46.9
1982	27.8	45.3
1983	24.2	42.9
1984	24.1	43.7
1985	26.3	46.2
1986	28.0	50.8
1987	28.6	52.9
1988	31.2	58.3
1989	34.9	63.4
1990	38.4	65.8
1991	38.7	65.9
1992	37.6	63.2
1993	37.0	60.5
1994	38.8	59.1
1995	38.8	56.1
1996	42.4	52.6
1997	41.7	50.6
1998	41.7	45.9
1999	37.6	42.1
2000	38.4	41.4
2001	40.6	43.1
2002	40.7	43.2
2003	37.5	43.3
2004	37.2	42.2
2005	38.6	41.7
2006	38.1	38.1
2007	38.7	36.3
2008	39.9	31.5
2009	30.0	25.9
2010	29.1	23.9
2011	29.5	23.0

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; *Crime in the United States*, FBI.

State and National Motor Vehicle Theft Rates



South Carolina Crime Index Offense Counts

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Aslt.	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1975	421	741	3,087	10,123	46,476	58,422	7,065
1976	327	888	2,938	12,471	43,246	69,639	6,995
1977	336	942	3,021	13,818	45,941	66,572	6,986
1978	337	1,026	2,934	14,179	43,356	71,829	7,991
1979	368	1,002	3,134	15,273	43,893	75,298	8,643
1980	346	1,143	3,608	15,501	50,963	85,510	9,347
1981	331	1,144	3,788	14,892	50,232	88,319	8,670
1982	348	1,244	3,922	17,547	46,675	91,929	8,890
1983	321	1,143	3,414	15,203	42,166	85,251	7,808
1984	305	1,328	3,398	15,538	40,528	84,412	7,853
1985	306	1,383	3,143	16,274	41,925	90,103	8,665
1986	291	1,395	3,357	17,731	45,218	96,004	9,331
1987	319	1,506	3,465	18,041	46,651	98,325	9,651
1988	325	1,492	4,333	19,636	49,278	102,622	10,601
1989	325	1,649	4,608	22,176	48,922	107,802	12,036
1990	388	1,866	5,303	26,750	48,017	114,925	13,420
1991	408	2,115	6,097	26,116	51,887	120,139	13,781
1992	402	2,251	6,399	26,807	49,895	117,280	13,532
1993	400	1,997	7,017	28,905	47,143	118,426	13,444
1994	366	2,084	6,954	29,664	46,846	124,567	14,201
1995	292	1,820	6,573	28,287	46,452	127,131	14,256
1996	348	1,897	6,327	28,527	46,983	130,642	15,754
1997	321	1,905	6,514	28,647	45,934	132,378	15,673
1998	305	1,793	5,921	26,951	44,319	127,486	16,013
1999	285	1,720	6,049	25,865	40,475	123,723	14,617
2000	297	1,688	6,134	24,991	39,406	124,832	15,455
2001	320	1,764	5,961	24,855	41,453	125,443	16,497
2002	306	1,986	5,898	26,079	42,489	123,052	16,701
2003	302	1,921	5,800	25,373	42,710	126,446	15,552
2004	291	1,775	5,470	25,664	42,456	129,827	15,626
2005	315	1,875	5,639	24,750	41,733	126,300	16,415
2006	360	1,842	5,936	25,271	43,163	124,875	16,825
2007	356	1,715	6,294	26,096	45,340	126,281	17,050
2008	312	1,670	6,541	24,190	46,018	126,592	17,869
2009	317	1,655	5,739	23,127	45,247	118,986	13,695
2010	265	1,556	4,963	21,413	46,012	120,148	13,444
2011	322	1,666	4,615	21,280	47,221	121,792	13,783

South Carolina Crime Index Offense Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Aslt.	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1975	1.49	2.63	10.95	35.92	164.91	207.30	25.07
1976	1.16	3.15	10.43	44.29	153.57	247.30	24.84
1977	1.18	3.32	10.64	48.65	161.76	234.41	24.60
1978	1.17	3.56	10.19	49.27	150.65	249.58	27.77
1979	1.26	3.43	10.74	52.34	150.42	258.05	29.62
1980	1.11	3.66	11.56	48.21	163.24	273.89	29.94
1981	1.04	3.61	11.95	46.96	158.41	278.52	27.34
1982	1.09	3.89	12.26	54.85	145.90	287.37	27.79
1983	1.00	3.54	10.59	47.14	130.75	264.34	24.21
1984	0.94	4.07	10.42	47.63	124.24	258.77	24.07
1985	0.93	4.20	9.54	49.42	127.32	273.62	26.31
1986	0.87	4.19	10.08	53.21	135.71	288.13	28.00
1987	0.95	4.47	10.28	53.55	138.47	291.85	28.65
1988	0.96	4.39	12.74	57.75	144.94	301.83	31.18
1989	0.94	4.79	13.38	64.39	142.05	313.01	34.95
1990	1.11	5.33	15.16	76.45	137.23	328.45	38.35
1991	1.15	5.95	17.14	73.42	145.87	337.75	38.74
1992	1.12	6.26	17.80	74.57	138.79	326.23	37.64
1993	1.10	5.50	19.33	79.63	129.87	326.41	37.04
1994	1.00	5.69	18.98	80.96	127.85	339.98	38.76
1995	0.79	4.96	17.90	77.01	126.47	346.12	38.81
1996	0.94	5.10	17.02	76.75	126.40	351.47	42.38
1997	0.85	5.07	17.32	76.19	122.16	352.07	41.68
1998	0.79	4.67	15.42	70.18	115.41	331.99	41.70
1999	0.73	4.43	15.57	66.56	104.16	318.38	37.61
2000	0.74	4.20	15.25	62.12	97.95	310.30	38.42
2001	0.79	4.34	14.68	61.19	102.05	308.82	40.61
2002	0.75	4.84	14.36	63.50	103.46	299.62	40.66
2003	0.73	4.63	13.99	61.18	102.99	304.91	37.50
2004	0.69	4.23	13.03	61.13	101.13	309.26	37.22
2005	0.74	4.41	13.25	58.17	98.08	296.83	38.58
2006	0.83	4.26	13.74	58.48	99.89	289.00	38.94
2007	0.81	3.89	14.28	59.20	102.86	286.48	38.68
2008	0.70	3.73	14.60	54.00	102.72	282.58	39.89
2009	0.69	3.63	12.58	50.70	99.20	260.86	30.02
2010	0.57	3.36	10.73	46.29	99.48	259.76	29.07
2011	0.69	3.56	9.86	45.48	100.92	260.28	29.46

ARRESTS

Arrest data provide a measure of law enforcement's response to crime. Arrest practices, policies, and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community over time. The arrest practices for certain unlawful conduct such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and related violations may differ among agencies. But the practices for robbery, burglary, and other serious crime arrests are more likely to be uniform and consistent throughout all jurisdictions. Uniform Crime Reporting procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested, since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses. Arrest data are available from 1976 forward, with the exception of 2001; no arrest data are available for that year.

The formula for calculating arrest rates is as follows:

$$\text{Arrest Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Arrests} \times 10,000}{\text{Population}}$$

Unless noted otherwise, all arrest rates are expressed per 10,000 unit of population.

South Carolina's violent crime arrest rate decreased 9.1% from 2010 to 2011. From 1976 to 2011, the violent crime arrest rate has decreased 12.7%.

VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender.

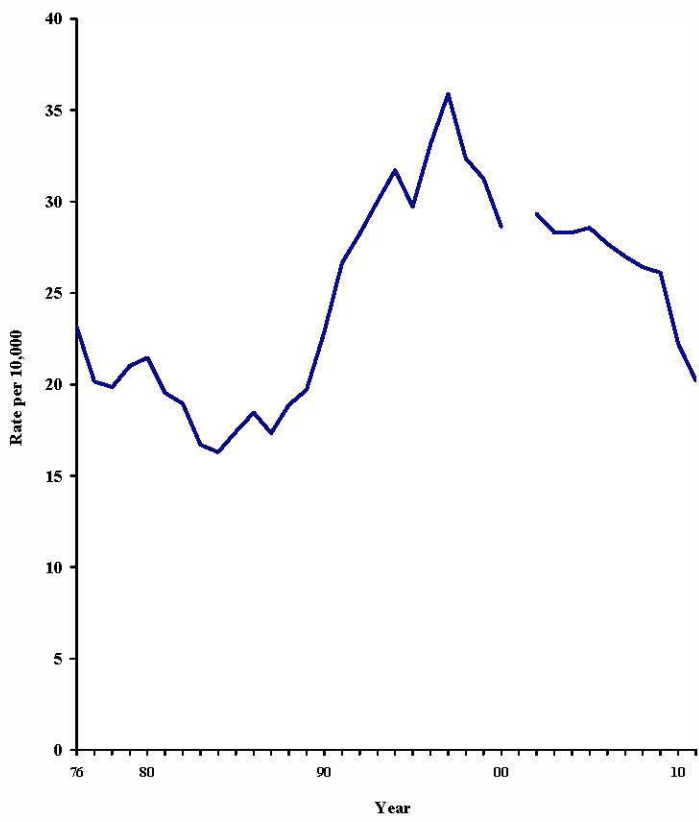
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	10,287	22.24
2011	9,459	20.21
% Change	-8.0%	-9.1%
10 Year		
2002	12,050	29.34
2011	9,459	20.21
% Change	-21.5%	-31.1%
20 Year		
1992	10,154	28.24
2011	9,459	20.21
% Change	-6.8%	-28.4%
Overall		
1976	6,519	23.15
2011	9,459	20.21
% Change	+45.1%	-12.7%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Violent Crime Arrest Rate



South Carolina's property crime arrest rate increased 3.9% from 2010 to 2011. From 1976 through 2011, the property crime arrest rate increased less than 1%.

PROPERTY CRIME: Property crime consists of the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

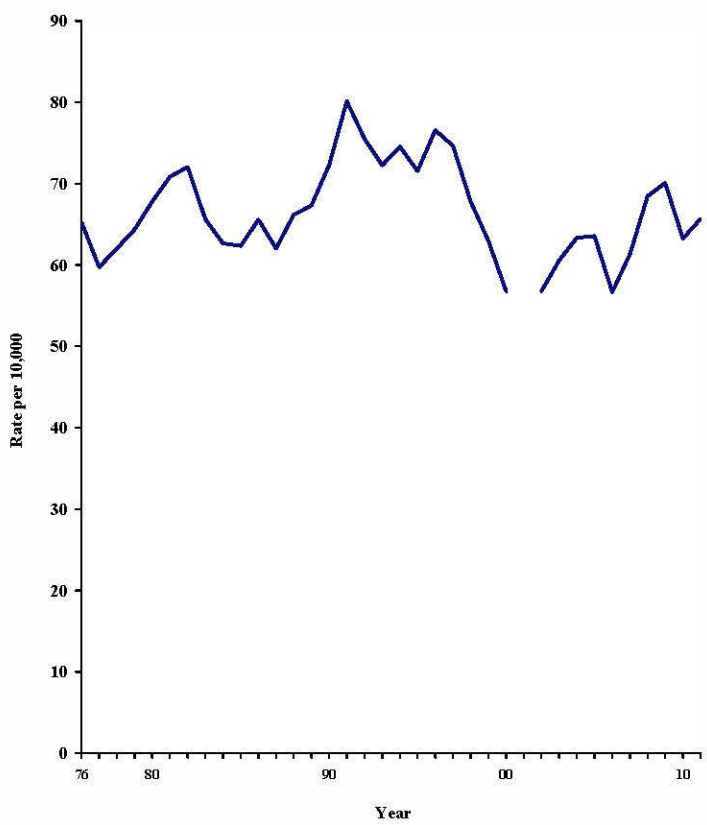
PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	29,251	63.24
2011	30,739	65.69
% Change	+5.1%	+3.9%
10 Year		
2002	23,317	56.77
2011	30,739	65.69
% Change	+31.8%	+15.7%
20 Year		
1992	27,144	75.50
2011	30,739	65.69
% Change	+13.2%	-13.0%
Overall		
1976	18,375	65.25
2011	30,739	65.69
% Change	+67.3%	+0.7%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Property Crime Arrest Rate



South Carolina Crime Index Arrest Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag Aslt	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	347	433	1,019	4,720	5,979	11,393	1,003
1977	346	434	902	4,044	5,333	10,832	797
1978	356	457	900	4,000	5,635	11,325	890
1979	403	497	950	4,281	5,806	12,037	940
1980	378	452	1,035	4,836	6,734	13,516	904
1981	307	462	1,115	4,314	6,957	14,679	824
1982	361	532	1,048	4,124	6,556	15,725	771
1983	334	526	1,041	3,483	5,810	14,680	679
1984	283	570	945	3,520	5,523	14,206	716
1985	323	632	818	3,961	5,353	14,353	823
1986	289	653	934	4,274	5,664	15,218	964
1987	288	685	883	3,985	5,356	14,688	852
1988	336	651	1,011	4,420	5,783	15,661	1,050
1989	310	699	1,052	4,726	5,758	16,221	1,207
1990	397	721	1,180	5,695	5,862	18,021	1,361
1991	463	884	1,661	6,465	6,967	19,959	1,578
1992	467	967	1,651	7,069	6,864	18,636	1,644
1993	476	804	1,828	7,736	6,325	18,536	1,368
1994	447	801	1,854	8,518	6,188	19,818	1,319
1995	351	665	1,808	8,697	5,887	20,361	1,101
1996	355	665	1,808	9,488	6,011	21,275	1,173
1997	358	727	2,146	10,265	6,272	20,753	1,038
1998	355	702	1,763	9,625	5,439	19,644	949
1999	306	682	1,767	9,392	5,016	18,529	929
2000	310	592	1,802	8,903	4,691	17,527	890
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	290	767	1,636	9,357	4,690	17,646	981
2003	309	593	1,677	9,130	4,950	18,978	1,123
2004	283	596	1,741	9,265	5,221	20,179	1,199
2005	305	650	1,842	9,360	5,690	20,044	1,318
2006	349	533	1,995	9,138	5,588	17,713	1,290
2007	350	504	2,009	9,035	5,854	19,982	1,207
2008	296	456	2,118	8,963	5,686	23,749	1,239
2009	317	483	2,310	8,803	6,175	24,585	1,200
2010	293	386	1,877	7,731	5,549	22,644	1,058
2011	343	436	1,696	6,894	5,631	24,095	1,013

Source: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED.

South Carolina Index Crime Arrest Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag Aslt	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	1.23	1.54	3.62	16.76	21.23	40.46	3.56
1977	1.22	1.53	3.18	14.24	18.78	38.14	2.81
1978	1.24	1.59	3.13	13.90	19.58	39.35	3.09
1979	1.38	1.70	3.26	14.67	19.90	41.25	3.22
1980	1.21	1.45	3.32	15.49	21.57	43.29	2.90
1981	0.97	1.46	3.52	13.60	21.94	46.29	2.60
1982	1.13	1.66	3.28	12.89	20.49	49.16	2.41
1983	1.04	1.63	3.23	10.80	18.02	45.52	2.11
1984	0.87	1.75	2.90	10.79	16.93	43.55	2.19
1985	0.98	1.92	2.48	12.03	16.26	43.59	2.50
1986	0.87	1.96	2.80	12.83	17.00	45.67	2.89
1987	0.85	2.03	2.62	11.83	15.90	43.60	2.53
1988	0.99	1.91	2.97	13.00	17.01	46.06	3.09
1989	0.90	2.03	3.05	13.72	16.72	47.10	3.50
1990	1.13	2.06	3.37	16.28	16.75	51.50	3.89
1991	1.30	2.49	4.67	18.18	19.59	56.11	4.44
1992	1.30	2.69	4.59	19.66	19.09	51.84	4.57
1993	1.31	2.21	5.04	21.31	17.42	51.06	3.77
1994	1.22	2.19	5.06	23.25	16.89	54.09	3.60
1995	0.95	1.81	4.92	23.68	16.03	55.43	3.00
1996	0.96	1.79	4.86	25.53	16.17	57.24	3.16
1997	0.95	1.93	5.71	27.30	16.68	55.19	2.76
1998	0.87	1.83	4.67	25.07	14.16	51.16	2.47
1999	0.79	1.76	4.55	24.17	12.91	47.68	2.39
2000	0.75	1.45	4.41	22.01	11.46	43.12	2.20
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	0.71	1.87	3.98	22.78	11.42	42.97	2.39
2003	0.75	1.43	4.04	22.02	11.94	45.76	2.71
2004	0.67	1.42	4.15	22.07	12.44	48.07	2.86
2005	0.72	1.53	4.33	22.00	13.37	47.11	3.10
2006	0.81	1.23	4.62	21.15	12.93	40.99	2.99
2007	0.79	1.14	4.56	20.50	13.28	45.33	2.74
2008	0.66	1.02	4.73	20.01	12.69	53.01	2.77
2009	0.69	1.06	5.06	19.30	13.54	53.90	2.63
2010	0.63	0.83	4.06	16.71	12.00	48.96	2.29
2011	0.73	0.93	3.62	14.93	12.03	51.49	2.16

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina's simple assault arrest rate decreased 3.4% from 2010 to 2011. From 1976 through 2011, the simple assault arrest rate increased 204.5%.

SIMPLE ASSAULT: An unlawful attack upon a person where the offender does not display a weapon, and where the victim does not suffer severe or aggravated bodily injury.

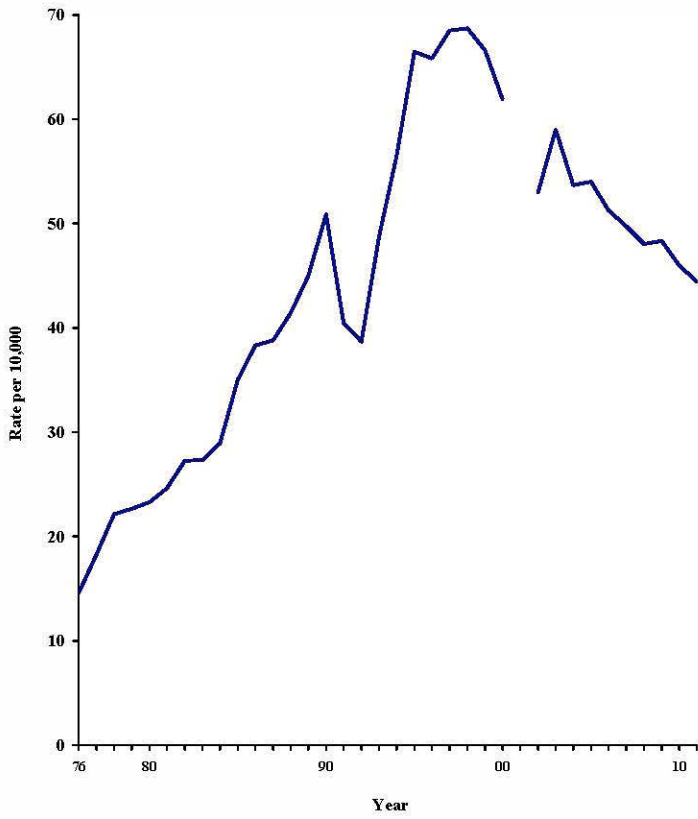
SIMPLE ASSAULT ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	21,264	45.97
2011	20,783	44.42
% Change	-2.3%	-3.4%
10 Year		
2002	21,755	52.97
2011	20,783	44.42
% Change	-4.5%	-16.1%
20 Year		
1992	13,907	38.68
2011	20,783	44.42
% Change	+49.4%	+21.1%
Overall		
1976	4,108	14.59
2011	20,783	44.42
% Change	+405.9%	+204.5%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Source: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Simple Assault Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for weapons law violations decreased 15.8% from 2010 to 2011. From 1976 through 2011, the arrest rate has decreased 49%.

WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, or other deadly weapons.

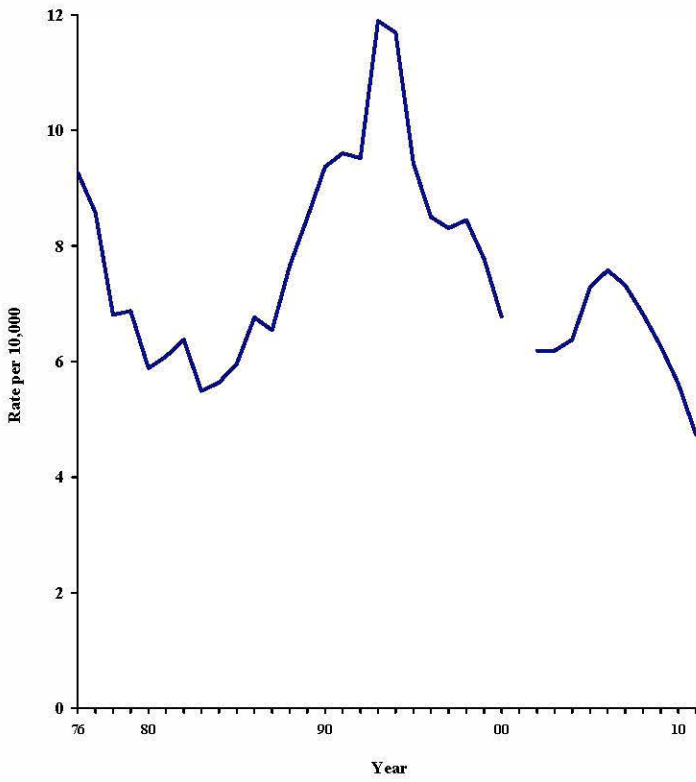
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATION ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	2,600	5.62
2011	2,215	4.73
% Change	-14.8%	-15.8%
10 Year		
2002	2,541	6.19
2011	2,215	4.73
% Change	-12.8%	-23.6%
20 Year		
1992	3,422	9.52
2011	2,215	4.73
% Change	-35.3%	-50.3%
Overall		
1976	2,611	9.27
2011	2,215	4.73
% Change	-15.2%	-49.0%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Weapons Law Violation Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drug law arrest rate decreased 8.5% from 2010 to 2011. From 1976 to 2011, the arrest rate increased 167.9%.

DRUG LAWS: The drug law arrest rate includes arrests for crimes related to the possession, distribution or manufacture of illegal narcotic substances.

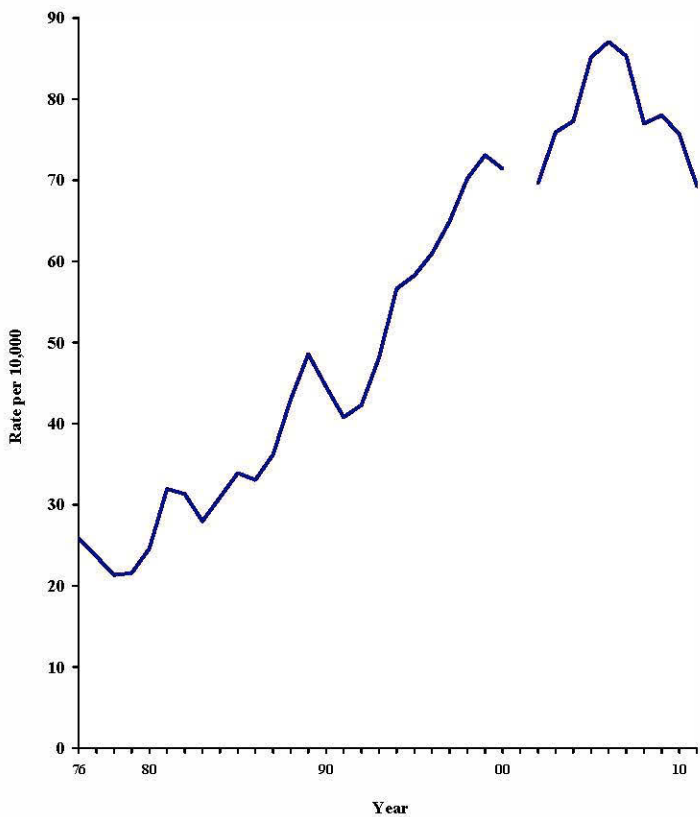
DRUG LAW ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	35,004	75.68
2011	32,400	69.24
% Change	-7.4%	-8.5%
10 Year		
2002	28,600	69.64
2011	32,400	69.24
% Change	+13.3%	-0.6%
20 Year		
1992	15,199	42.28
2011	32,400	69.24
% Change	+113.2%	+63.8%
Overall		
1976	7,280	25.85
2011	32,400	69.24
% Change	+345.1%	+167.9%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Drug Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's DUI arrest rate decreased 4.4% from 2010 to 2011. From 1976 to 2011, the DUI arrest rate has decreased 38.9%.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE: DUI consists of driving or operating a motor vehicle while mentally or physically impaired as the result of using alcohol, legal drugs, illegal drugs or narcotics.

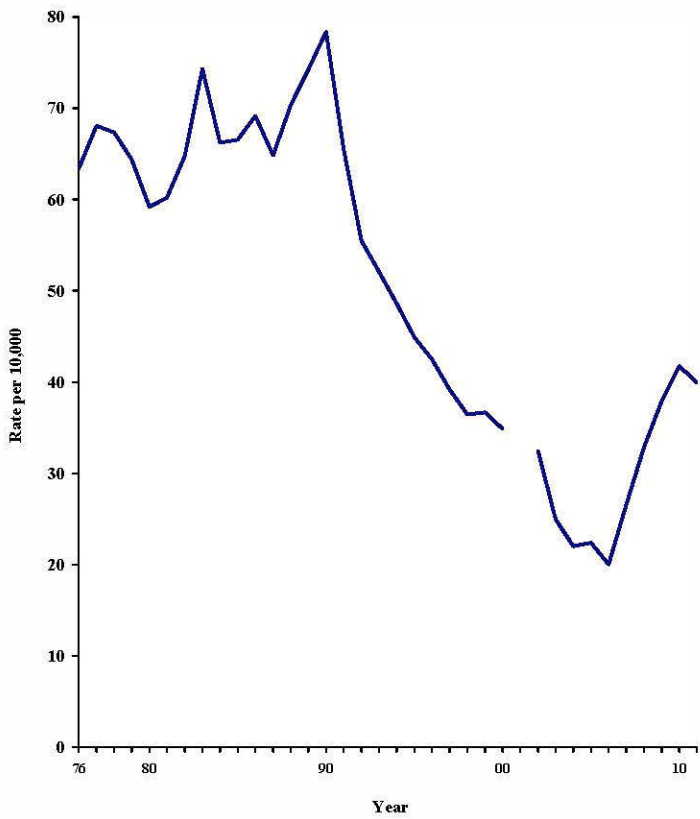
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	19,314	41.76
2011	18,679	39.92
% Change	-3.3%	-4.4%
10 Year		
2002	13,318	32.43
2011	18,679	39.92
% Change	+40.3%	+23.1%
20 Year		
1992	19,945	55.48
2011	18,679	39.92
% Change	-6.3%	-28.0%
Overall		
1976	17,839	63.35
2011	18,679	39.92
% Change	+4.7%	-38.9%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina DUI Arrest Rate



South Carolina's liquor law arrest rate decreased 10.9% from 2010 to 2011. From 1976 to 2011, the liquor law arrest rate increased 22.8%.

LIQUOR LAWS: Violation of laws pertaining to the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic beverages.

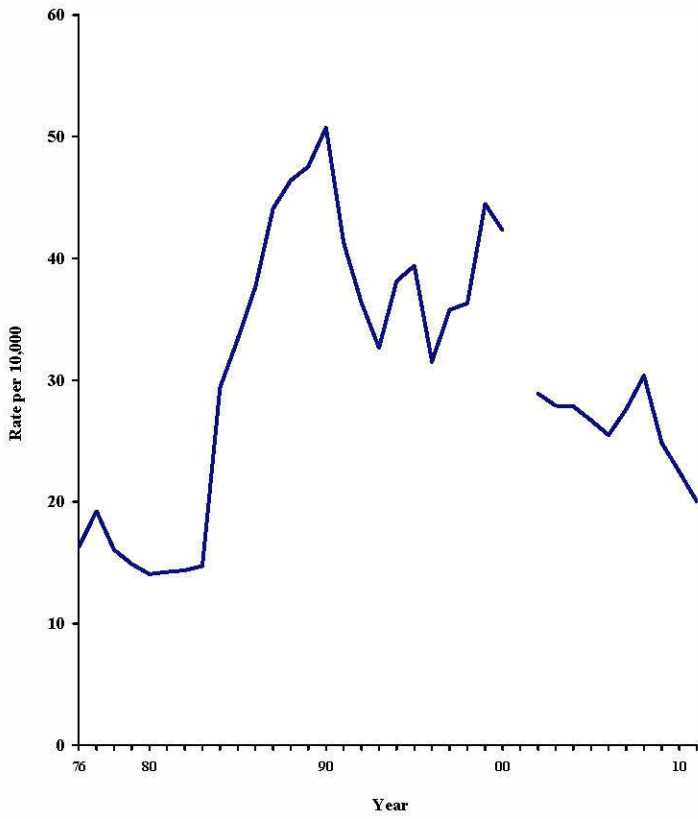
LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	10,390	22.46
2011	9,365	20.01
% Change	-9.9%	-10.9%
10 Year		
2002	11,860	28.88
2011	9,365	20.01
% Change	-21.0%	-30.7%
20 Year		
1992	13,074	36.37
2011	9,365	20.01
% Change	-28.4%	-45.5%
Overall		
1976	4,586	16.29
2011	9,365	20.01
% Change	+104.2%	+22.8%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Liquor Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drunkenness arrest rate decreased 14.7% from 2010 to 2011. The drunkenness arrest rate has decreased 84.5% since 1976.

DRUNKENNESS: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. This offense includes the offenses of drunk and disorderly, common drunkard, habitual drunkard, and intoxication.

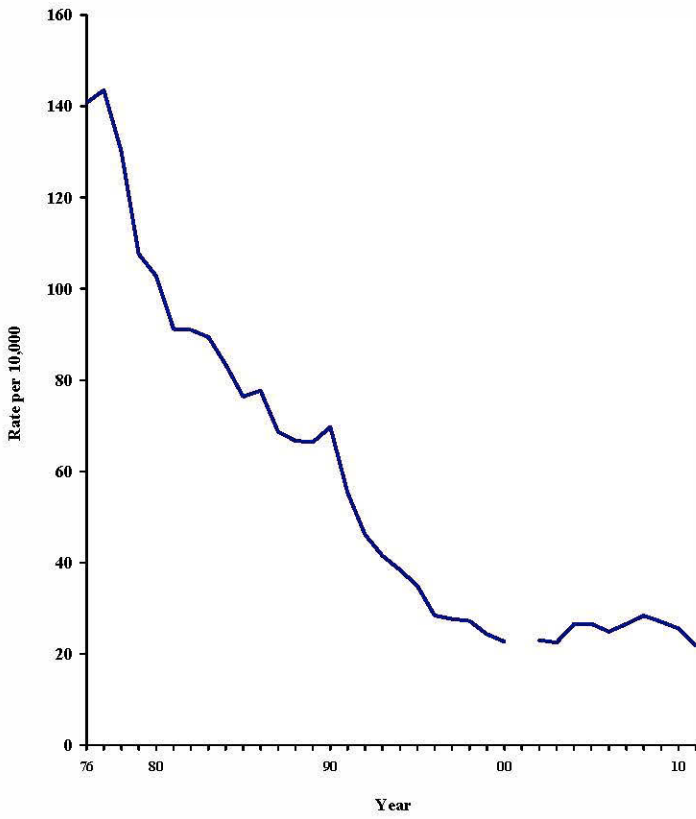
DRUNKENNESS ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	11,832	25.58
2011	10,214	21.83
% Change	-13.7%	-14.7%
10 Year		
2002	9,464	23.04
2011	10,214	21.83
% Change	+7.9%	-5.3%
20 Year		
1992	16,582	46.13
2011	10,214	21.83
% Change	-38.4%	-52.7%
Overall		
1976	39,617	140.69
2011	10,214	21.83
% Change	-74.2%	-84.5%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Drunkenness Arrest Rate



South Carolina Selected Offense Arrest Count

Year	Simple Assault.	Weapons	Drugs	DUI	Liquor	Drunk
1976	4,108	2,611	7,280	17,839	4,586	39,617
1977	5,189	2,435	6,707	19,334	5,460	40,741
1978	6,373	1,959	6,145	19,383	4,621	37,409
1979	6,612	2,006	6,299	18,785	4,346	31,407
1980	7,269	1,837	7,687	18,473	4,392	32,085
1981	7,814	1,930	10,135	19,089	4,512	28,912
1982	8,721	2,039	10,016	20,718	4,595	29,101
1983	8,813	1,770	9,020	23,959	4,747	28,829
1984	9,435	1,839	10,083	21,600	9,576	27,190
1985	11,532	1,962	11,165	21,908	10,990	25,153
1986	12,769	2,252	11,014	23,039	12,539	25,883
1987	13,069	2,203	12,187	21,843	14,858	23,143
1988	14,086	2,602	14,616	23,914	15,775	22,666
1989	15,486	2,923	16,734	25,561	16,369	22,856
1990	17,801	3,278	15,585	27,415	17,751	24,378
1991	14,379	3,416	14,506	23,302	14,676	19,666
1992	13,907	3,422	15,199	19,945	13,074	16,582
1993	17,687	4,318	17,464	18,905	11,851	15,072
1994	20,694	4,283	20,742	17,813	13,970	14,080
1995	24,409	3,463	21,399	16,488	14,463	12,818
1996	24,469	3,160	22,660	15,799	11,712	10,569
1997	25,753	3,124	24,405	14,732	13,453	10,393
1998	26,385	3,243	26,961	13,991	13,938	10,440
1999	25,880	3,022	28,397	14,246	17,277	9,456
2000	24,901	2,752	28,729	14,025	17,017	9,126
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	21,755	2,541	28,600	13,318	11,860	9,464
2003	24,462	2,565	31,474	10,343	11,563	9,326
2004	22,533	2,678	32,445	9,245	11,681	11,143
2005	22,979	3,101	36,222	9,533	11,353	11,323
2006	22,147	3,274	37,618	8,651	11,009	10,758
2007	21,927	3,227	37,594	11,701	12,174	11,701
2008	21,525	3,056	34,488	14,711	13,603	12,720
2009	22,040	2,855	35,574	17,293	11,329	12,345
2010	21,264	2,600	35,004	19,314	10,390	11,832
2011	20,783	2,215	32,400	18,679	9,365	10,214

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED.

South Carolina Selected Offense Arrest Rates

Year	Simple Assault	Weapons	Drugs	DUI	Liquor	Drunk
1976	14.59	9.27	25.85	63.35	16.29	140.69
1977	18.27	8.57	23.62	68.08	19.23	143.45
1978	22.14	6.81	21.35	67.35	16.06	129.98
1979	22.66	6.87	21.59	64.38	14.89	107.63
1980	23.28	5.88	24.62	59.17	14.07	102.77
1981	24.64	6.09	31.96	60.20	14.23	91.18
1982	27.26	6.37	31.31	64.76	14.36	90.97
1983	27.33	5.49	27.97	74.29	14.72	89.39
1984	28.92	5.64	30.91	66.22	29.36	83.35
1985	35.02	5.96	33.91	66.53	33.37	76.38
1986	38.32	6.76	33.06	69.14	37.63	77.68
1987	38.79	6.54	36.17	64.84	44.10	68.69
1988	41.43	7.65	42.99	70.34	46.40	66.66
1989	44.97	8.49	48.59	74.22	47.53	66.36
1990	50.87	9.37	44.54	78.35	50.73	69.67
1991	40.42	9.60	40.78	65.51	41.26	55.29
1992	38.68	9.52	42.28	55.48	36.37	46.13
1993	48.72	11.90	48.11	52.08	32.65	41.52
1994	56.48	11.69	56.61	48.62	38.13	38.43
1995	66.46	9.43	58.26	44.89	39.38	34.90
1996	65.83	8.50	60.96	42.50	31.51	28.43
1997	68.49	8.31	64.91	39.18	35.78	27.64
1998	68.71	8.45	70.21	36.43	36.30	27.19
1999	66.60	7.78	73.08	36.66	44.46	24.33
2000	61.90	6.77	71.41	34.86	42.30	22.68
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	52.97	6.19	69.64	32.43	28.88	23.04
2003	59.14	6.20	76.10	25.01	27.96	22.55
2004	53.68	6.38	77.29	22.02	27.83	26.54
2005	54.00	7.29	85.13	22.40	26.68	26.61
2006	51.25	7.58	87.06	20.02	25.48	24.90
2007	49.74	7.32	85.29	26.54	27.62	26.54
2008	48.05	6.82	76.99	32.84	30.37	28.39
2009	48.32	6.26	77.99	37.91	24.84	27.06
2010	45.97	5.62	75.68	41.76	22.46	25.58
2011	44.42	4.73	69.24	39.92	20.01	21.83

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

JUDICIARY

The judicial system of South Carolina consists of several different levels of courts. These courts include the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the circuit courts (both General Sessions and Common Pleas), the family courts, the magisterial courts, the municipal courts, the probate courts, and the master-in-equity courts. The prosecutorial system consists of the circuit solicitors and the Office of the Attorney General. The defense component includes public defenders, court appointed counsel, retained counsel, and the Office of Appellate Defense. Court data presented in the following pages represent activity on the part of the General Sessions, magisterial and municipal courts.

More information concerning the South Carolina Judicial Department (SCJD), including statistical reports, is available on the Judicial Department's web site at:

<http://www.sccourts.org/>

The number of cases pending in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions decreased 1.8% from FY 10 to FY 11.

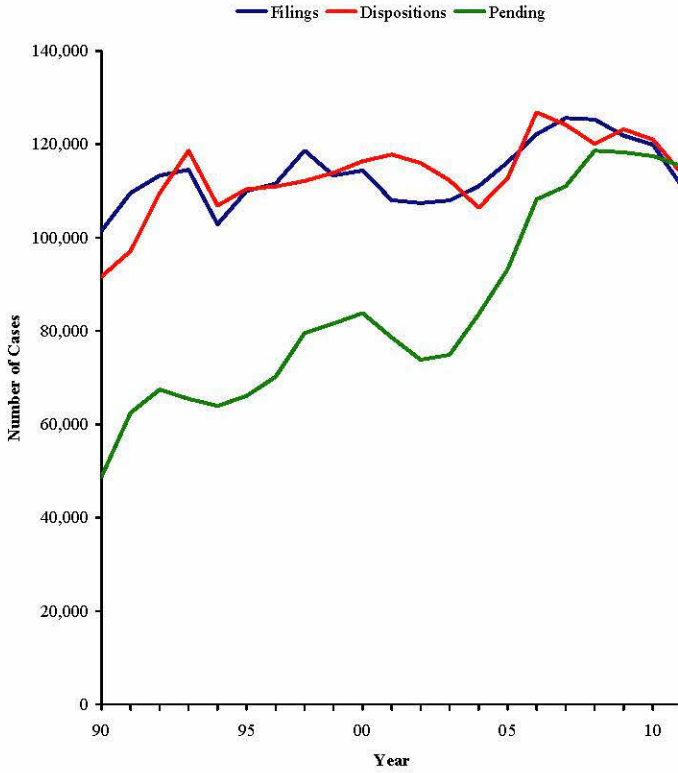
**GENERAL SESSIONS COURT FILINGS,
DISPOSITIONS AND PENDING CASES**

Year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending End of Year
1990	101,461	91,633	48,756
1991	109,580	97,132	62,419
1992	113,289	109,514	67,452
1993	114,501	118,603	65,478
1994	102,829	106,873	63,955
1995	109,698	110,373	68,077
1996	111,528	110,959	70,175
1998	118,640	112,123	79,565
1999	113,278	113,897	81,805
2000	114,358	116,348	83,811
2001	108,010	117,790	78,610
2002	107,423	115,961	73,859
2003	107,950	112,267	74,859
2004	110,971	106,363	83,608
2005	116,153	112,736	93,236
2006	122,121	126,853	108,203
2007	125,580	124,171	110,985
2008	125,300	120,094	118,591
2009	121,839	123,164	118,254
2010	119,903	121,049	117,460
2011	111,046	113,721	115,354

Note: Years 1990 through 1996 represent data collected over the corresponding calendar year. Subsequent years represent data collected over the corresponding fiscal year.

Sources: *South Carolina Judicial Department Annual Reports and Statistical Summaries*, SCJD; *Annual Reports*, SCJD.

South Carolina General Sessions Court Filings, Dispositions & Pending Cases



Convictions accounted for 41.2% of General Sessions Court dispositions in FY 11.

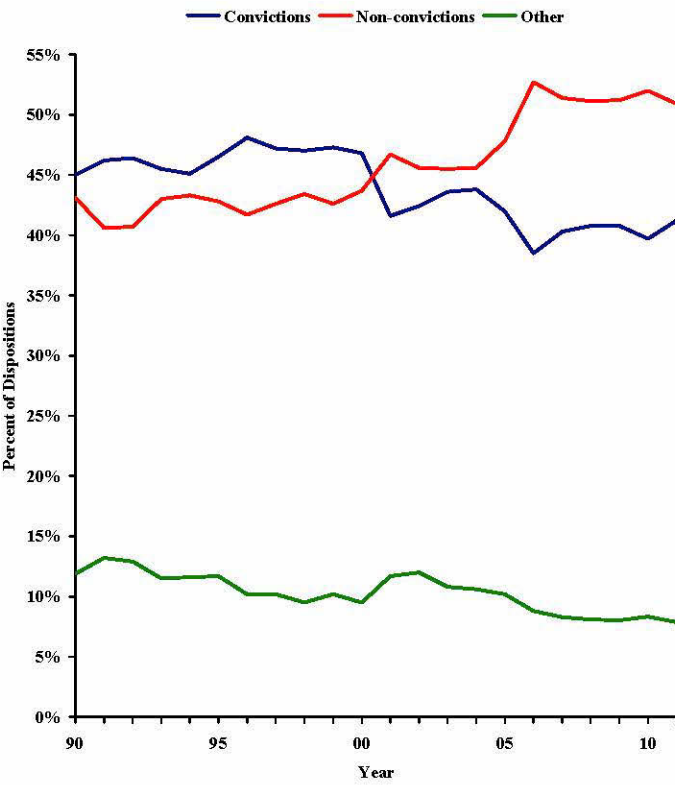
**OUTCOME OF GENERAL SESSIONS COURT
CASES**

Year	Convictions	Non-convictions	Other
1990	45.0%	43.1%	11.9%
1991	46.2%	40.6%	13.2%
1992	46.4%	40.7%	12.9%
1993	45.5%	43.0%	11.5%
1994	45.1%	43.3%	11.6%
1995	46.5%	42.8%	11.7%
1996	48.1%	41.7%	10.2%
1997	47.2%	42.6%	10.2%
1998	47.0%	43.4%	9.5%
1999	47.3%	42.6%	10.2%
2000	46.8%	43.7%	9.5%
2001	41.6%	46.7%	11.7%
2002	42.4%	45.6%	12.0%
2003	43.6%	45.5%	10.8%
2004	43.8%	45.6%	10.6%
2005	42.0%	47.8%	10.2%
2006	38.5%	52.7%	8.8%
2007	40.3%	51.4%	8.3%
2008	40.8%	51.1%	8.1%
2009	40.8%	51.2%	8.0%
2010	39.7%	52.0%	8.3%
2011	41.2%	50.9%	7.9%

Notes: Years 1990 through 1996 represent data collected over the corresponding calendar year. Subsequent years represent data collected over the corresponding fiscal year. Other dispositions include no bill by grand jury, remanded, failure to appear and other judicial dispositions.

Sources: *South Carolina Judicial Department Annual Reports and Statistical Summaries*, SCJD; *Annual Reports*, SCJD.

South Carolina General Sessions Court Case Outcomes



Nolle prosequi accounted for 50.5% of General Sessions dispositions in FY 11. Guilty pleas accounted for 40.6% of all dispositions.

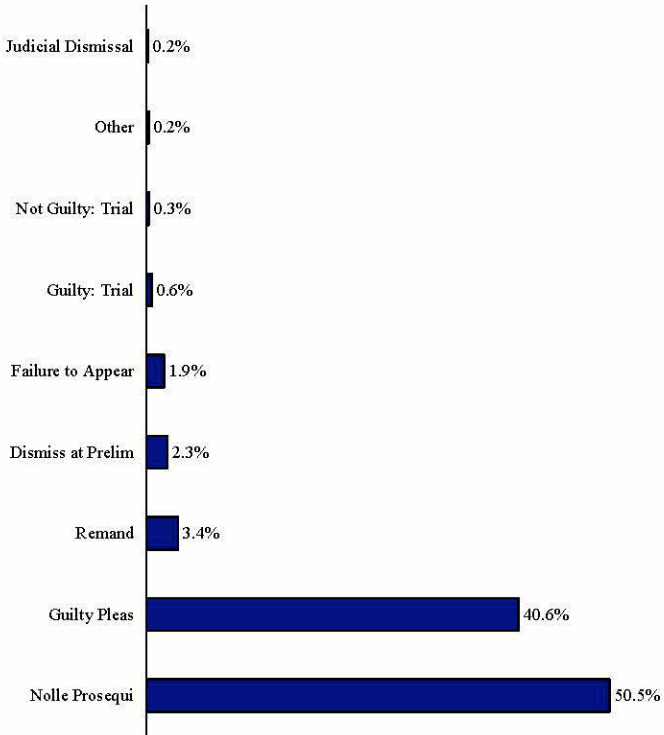
**DISPOSITION OF GENERAL SESSIONS CASES
FY 11**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Dismiss at Preliminary Hearing	2,598	2.3%
Failure to Appear	2,205	1.9%
Guilty Pleas	46,136	40.6%
Guilty: Trial	634	0.6%
Judicial Dismissal	232	0.2%
Nolle Prosequi	57,443	50.5%
Not Guilty: Trial	314	0.3%
Other	253	0.2%
Remand	3,873	3.4%
Total	113,688	100.0%

Note: The phrase “Nolle Prosequi” means the decision was made not to further prosecute the case.

Source: *Annual Reports*, SCJD.

**South Carolina General Sessions Court
Dispositions
FY 11**



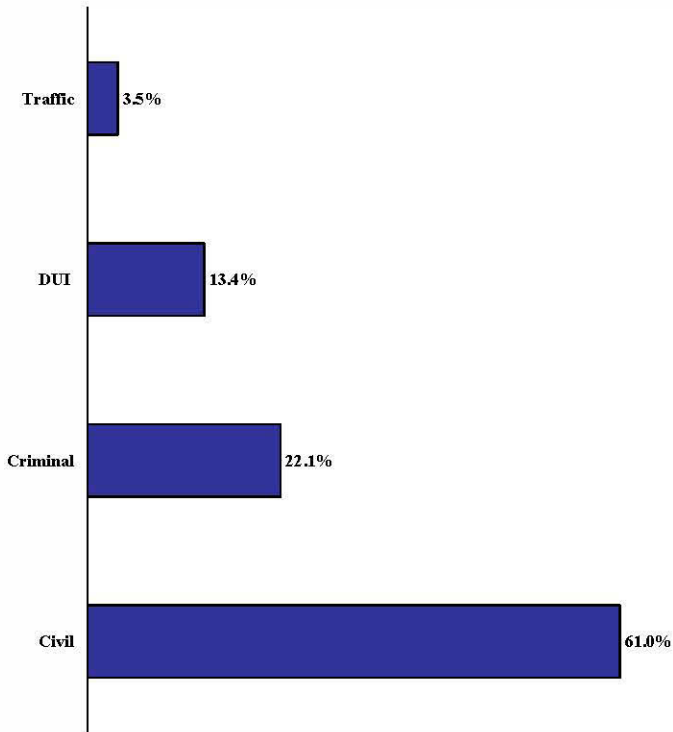
Traffic cases, not including driving under the influence, made up 61% of magistrate court cases filed in FY 11.

**MAGISTRATE COURT
CASES FILED BY TYPE
FY 11**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Civil	147,831	22.1%
Criminal	89,313	13.4%
DUI	23,124	3.5%
Traffic	407,827	61.0%
Total	668,095	100.0%

Note: The abbreviation DUI stands for driving under the influence.
Source: Unpublished data, SCJD.

**South Carolina Magistrate Court
Cases Filed by Type
FY 11**



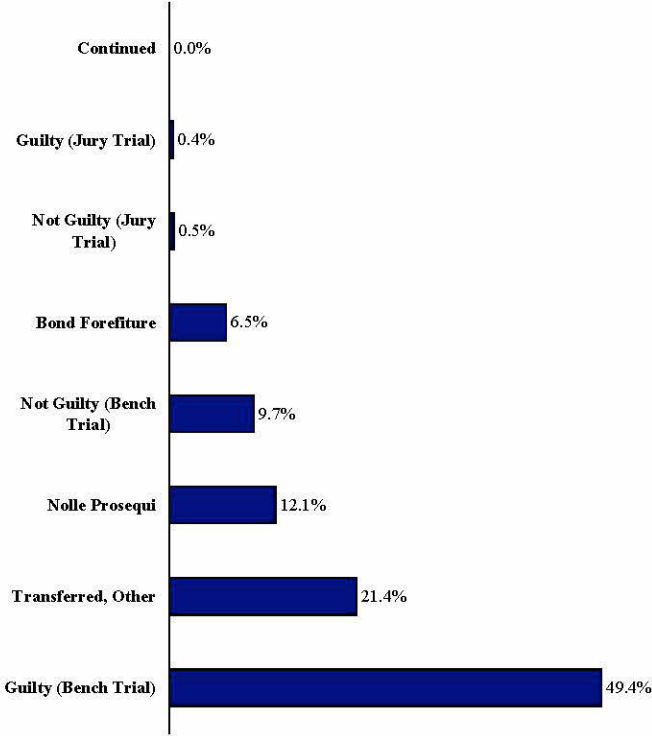
A guilty verdict by bench trial was the outcome for 49.4% of the criminal and DUI cases decided in South Carolina's magistrate courts during FY 11.

**MAGISTRATE COURT DISPOSITIONS
CRIMINAL AND DUI CASES
FY 11**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeiture	7,480	6.5%
Continued	21	<0.1%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	57,133	49.4%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	504	0.4%
Nolle Prosequi	14,054	12.1%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	11,192	9.7%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	586	0.5%
Transferred, Other	24,749	21.4%
Total	115,717	100.0%

Notes: The phrase "Nolle Prosequi" means the decision was made not to further prosecute the case. The abbreviation DUI stands for driving under the influence.
Source: Unpublished data, SCJD.

**South Carolina Magistrate Court
Dispositions Criminal & DUI Cases
FY 11**



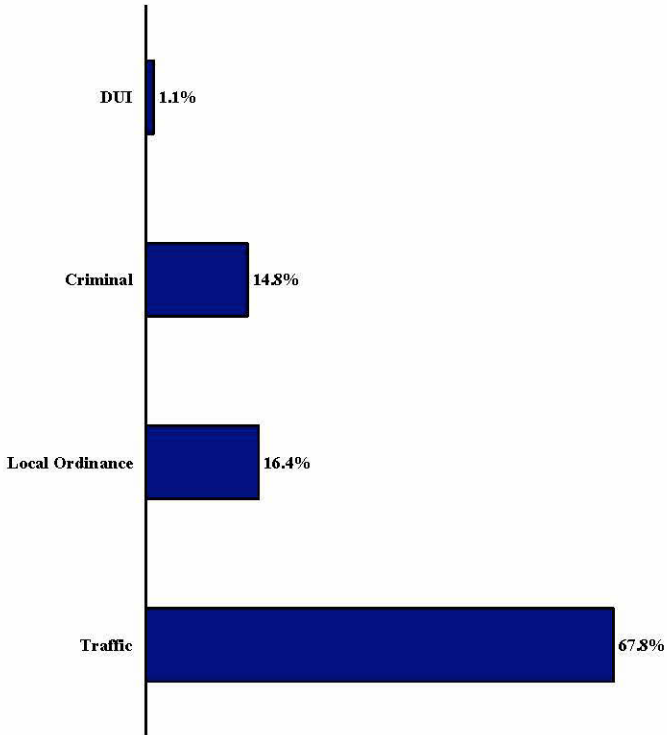
Traffic cases accounted for 67.8% of the cases filed in South Carolina's municipal court in FY 11.

**MUNICIPAL COURT CASES FILED
BY TYPE OF CASE
FY 11**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Criminal	80,185	14.8%
DUI	6,058	1.1%
Local Ordinance	88,879	16.4%
Traffic	368,477	67.8%
Total	543,599	100.0%

Note: The abbreviation DUI stands for driving under the influence.
Source: Unpublished data, SCJD.

**South Carolina Municipal Court
Type of Cases Filed
FY 11**



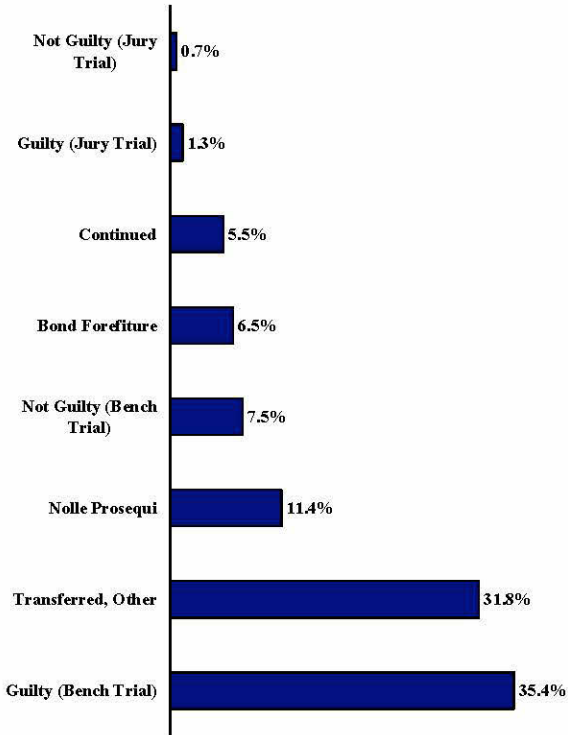
Guilty verdicts by bench trial accounted for 35.4% of municipal court dispositions of criminal and DUI cases in FY 11.

**MUNICIPAL COURT DISPOSITIONS
CRIMINAL AND DUI CASES
FY 11**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeiture	7,315	6.5%
Continued	6,240	5.5%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	40,116	35.4%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	1,448	1.3%
Nolle Prosequi	12,977	11.4%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	8,480	7.5%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	762	0.7%
Transferred, Other	36,025	31.8%
Total	113,361	100.0%

Notes: The phrase "Nolle Prosequi" means the decision was made not to further prosecute the case. The abbreviation DUI stands for driving under the influence.
Source: Unpublished data, SCJD.

**South Carolina Municipal Court
Criminal & DUI Case Dispositions
FY 11**



JAILS

The jail system in South Carolina provides an important example of intergovernmental cooperation. Although jails are the administrative and financial responsibility of local governments, both county and municipal, the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is responsible for ensuring that local jails and detention centers meet certain operational standards. Jails must meet these standards to be certified for operation. Jails and detention centers are an important segment of the criminal justice system. Jails are used to detain prisoners before trial, and to provide a place where some inmates may serve their sentences. Data concerning jail capacity and use were provided by the SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections. Information concerning jail populations was available for the 1985 through 2010 time period.

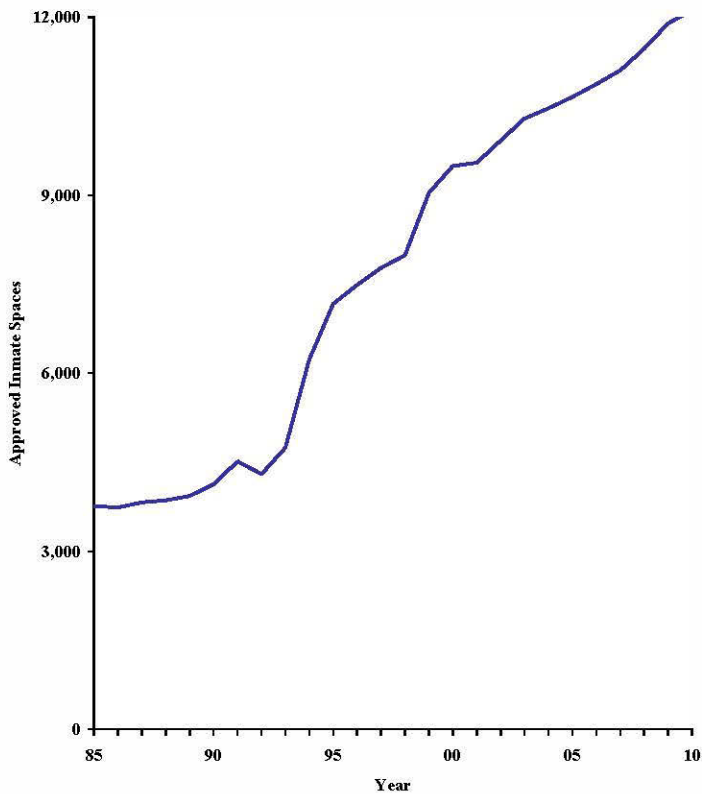
South Carolina's jail capacity increased 222% from 1985 to 2010. From 2009 to 2010, the state's jail capacity increased 1.9%.

JAIL CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Annual Change
1985	3,762	
1986	3,737	-0.7%
1987	3,823	+2.3%
1988	3,858	+0.9%
1989	3,932	+1.9%
1990	4,126	+4.9%
1991	4,511	+9.3%
1992	4,299	-4.7%
1993	4,745	+10.4%
1994	6,231	+31.3%
1995	7,170	+15.1%
1996	7,487	+4.4%
1997	7,773	+3.8%
1998	7,983	+2.7%
1999	9,036	+13.2%
2000	9,490	+5.0%
2001	9,546	+0.6%
2002	9,921	+3.9%
2003	10,289	+3.7%
2004	10,462	+1.7%
2005	10,653	+1.8%
2006	10,870	+2.0%
2007	11,102	+2.1%
2008	11,465	+3.3%
2009	11,892	+3.7%
2010	12,113	+1.9%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

South Carolina Jail Capacity



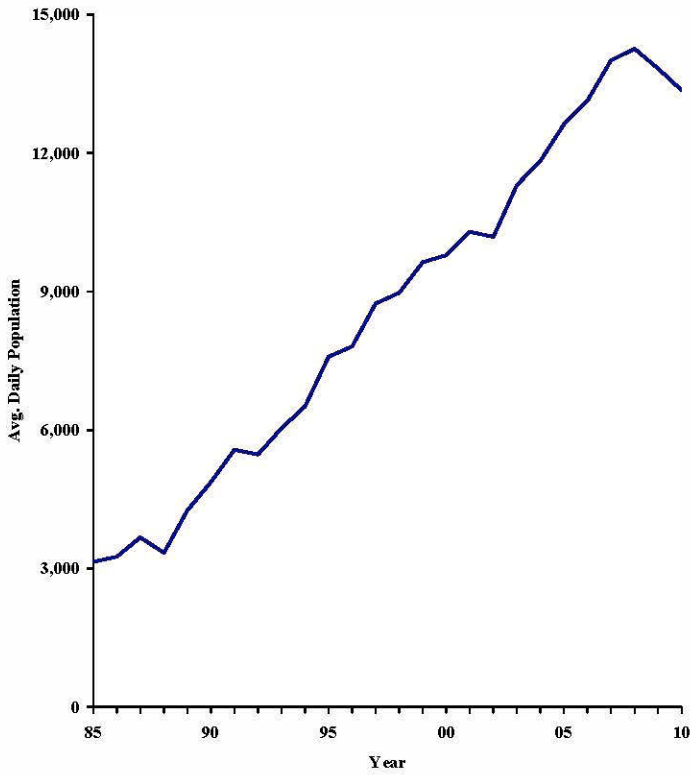
The average daily jail population in South Carolina increased 324.8% from 1985 to 2010; but decreased 3.4% from 2009 to 2010.

AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION

Year	Average Daily Population	Annual Change
1985	3,146	
1986	3,255	+3.5%
1987	3,675	+12.9%
1988	3,337	-9.2%
1989	4,260	+27.7%
1990	4,874	+14.4%
1991	5,571	+14.3%
1992	5,437	-1.8%
1993	6,039	+10.3%
1994	6,512	+7.8%
1995	7,589	+16.5%
1996	7,811	+2.9%
1997	8,738	+11.9%
1998	8,977	+2.7%
1999	9,633	+7.3%
2000	9,789	+1.6%
2001	10,298	+5.2%
2002	10,185	-1.1%
2003	11,308	+11.0%
2004	11,831	+4.6%
2005	12,624	+6.7%
2006	13,137	+4.1%
2007	14,012	+6.7%
2008	14,260	+1.8%
2009	13,830	-3.0%
2010	13,363	-3.4%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

South Carolina Average Daily Jail Population



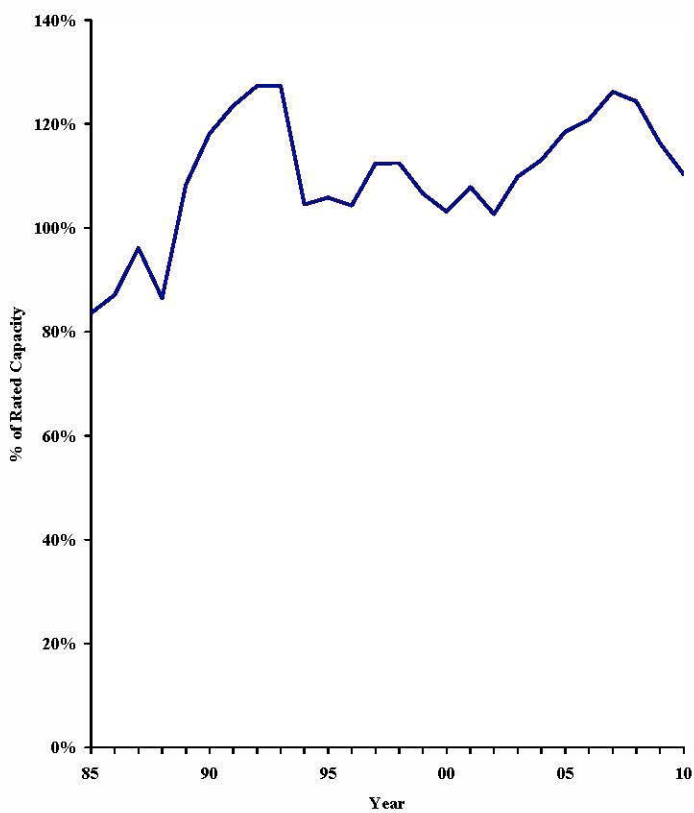
South Carolina's average daily jail population has exceeded the operating capacity since 1989.

JAIL OPERATING CAPACITY

Year	Average Daily Population	% Operating Capacity
1985	3,146	83.6%
1986	3,255	87.1%
1987	3,675	96.1%
1988	3,337	86.5%
1989	4,260	108.3%
1990	4,874	118.1%
1991	5,571	123.5%
1992	5,473	127.3%
1993	6,039	127.3%
1994	6,512	104.5%
1995	7,589	105.8%
1996	7,811	104.3%
1997	8,738	112.4%
1998	8,977	112.5%
1999	9,633	106.6%
2000	9,789	103.2%
2001	10,298	107.9%
2002	10,185	102.7%
2003	11,308	109.9%
2004	11,831	113.1%
2005	12,624	118.5%
2006	13,137	120.9%
2007	14,012	126.2%
2008	14,260	124.4%
2009	13,830	116.3%
2010	13,363	110.3%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

South Carolina Jail Operating Capacity



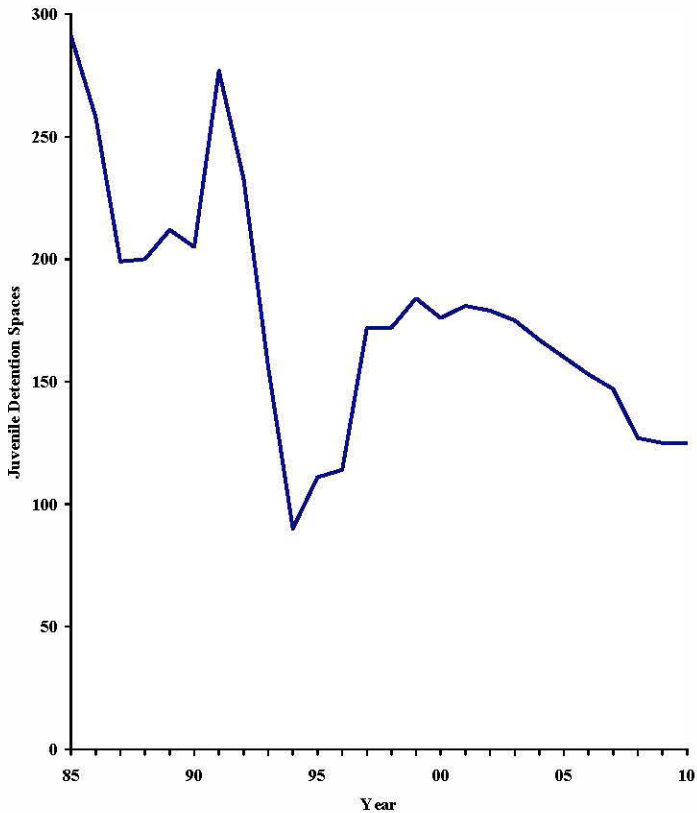
***South Carolina's juvenile detention capacity
was unchanged from 2009 to 2010.***

JUVENILE DETENTION CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Annual Change
1985	291	
1986	258	-11.3%
1987	199	-22.9%
1988	200	+0.5%
1989	212	+6.0%
1990	205	-3.3%
1991	277	+35.1%
1992	233	-15.9%
1993	156	-33.0%
1994	90	-42.3%
1995	111	+23.3%
1996	114	+2.7%
1997	172	+50.9%
1998	172	0.0%
1999	184	+7.0%
2000	176	-4.3%
2001	181	+2.8%
2002	179	-1.1%
2003	175	-2.2%
2004	167	-4.6%
2005	160	-4.2%
2006	153	-4.4%
2007	147	-3.9%
2008	127	-13.6%
2009	125	-1.6%
2010	125	0.0%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

South Carolina Juvenile Detention Capacity



CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is a cabinet agency, headed by a director reporting directly to, and serving at the pleasure of, the Governor. The director administers policy and is responsible for the operation of a modern, statewide penal system. The department is responsible for the incarceration of offenders sentenced to 91 days or more in a safe, secure and humane setting in order to protect public safety. The department also provides offenders with opportunities to become productive, law abiding citizens.

Additional information concerning SCDC, including statistical information, is available on the department's web site at:

<http://www.doc.state.gov/>

South Carolina ranked thirteenth among the states, incarcerating 473 inmates per 100,000 residents. The national incarceration rate was 492 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants.

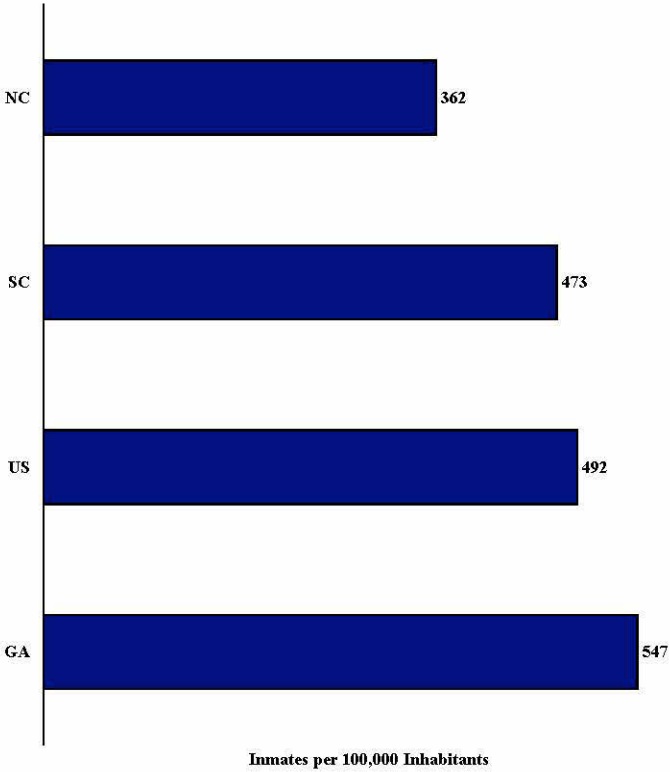
**STATES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
INCARCERATION RATES
2011**

State	Prison Inmates per 100,000 Inhabitants
Louisiana	865
Mississippi	690
Alabama	650
Texas	632
Oklahoma	631
Arizona	589
Georgia	547
Arkansas	544
Florida	538
Missouri	512

Note: Incarceration rates include only inmates with a sentence of one year or more. SCDC houses prisoners with sentences of more than 90 days, but SCDC inmates with sentences of less than one year are not included in the calculation of incarceration rates.

Source: *Prison Inmates in 2011*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

**Selected Incarceration Rates
2011**



More inmates were committed to prison by Greenville County than any other county during FY 11.

**SOUTH CAROLINA INMATES ADMITTED
BY COUNTY
FY 11**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	27	10.7	Greenwood	202	28.9
Aiken	391	24.3	Hampton	47	22.6
Allendale	44	43.2	Horry	700	25.3
Anderson	332	17.6	Jasper	63	25.0
Bamberg	49	30.7	Kershaw	82	13.2
Barnwell	57	25.5	Lancaster	160	20.5
Beaufort	204	12.4	Laurens	163	24.5
Berkeley	293	16.0	Lee	48	25.3
Calhoun	28	18.5	Lexington	540	20.2
Charleston	662	18.5	Marion	68	20.7
Cherokee	160	28.8	Marlboro	61	21.4
Chester	71	21.6	McCormick	15	14.9
Chesterfield	113	24.3	Newberry	104	27.6
Clarendon	87	25.1	Oconee	142	19.1
Colleton	110	28.5	Orangeburg	169	18.4
Darlington	147	21.5	Pickens	265	22.2
Dillon	81	25.5	Richland	723	18.6
Dorchester	230	16.3	Saluda	64	32.2
Edgefield	46	17.2	Spartanburg	1,107	38.6
Fairfield	56	23.8	Sumter	300	27.9
Florence	634	46.0	Union	114	39.8
Georgetown	185	30.8	Williamsburg	103	30.2
Greenville	1,184	25.7	York	457	19.8

Notes: County represents county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rates represent number of inmate admissions per 10,000 inhabitants.
Sources: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

Florence County committed 46 inmates per 10,000 population, the highest rate among the counties in FY 11.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST INMATE
COMMITMENT RATES
FY 11**

County	Number of Commitments	Commitments Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Florence	634	46.0
Allendale	44	43.2
Union	114	39.8
Spartanburg	1,107	38.6
Saluda	64	32.2
Georgetown	185	30.8
Bamberg	49	30.7
Williamsburg	103	30.2
Greenwood	202	28.9
Cherokee	160	28.8

Notes: County represents county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rates represent number of inmate admissions per 10,000 inhabitants.
Sources: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

The inmate population decreased 3.1% from FY 10 to FY 11. Since FY 75, the inmate population has increased 418.4%.

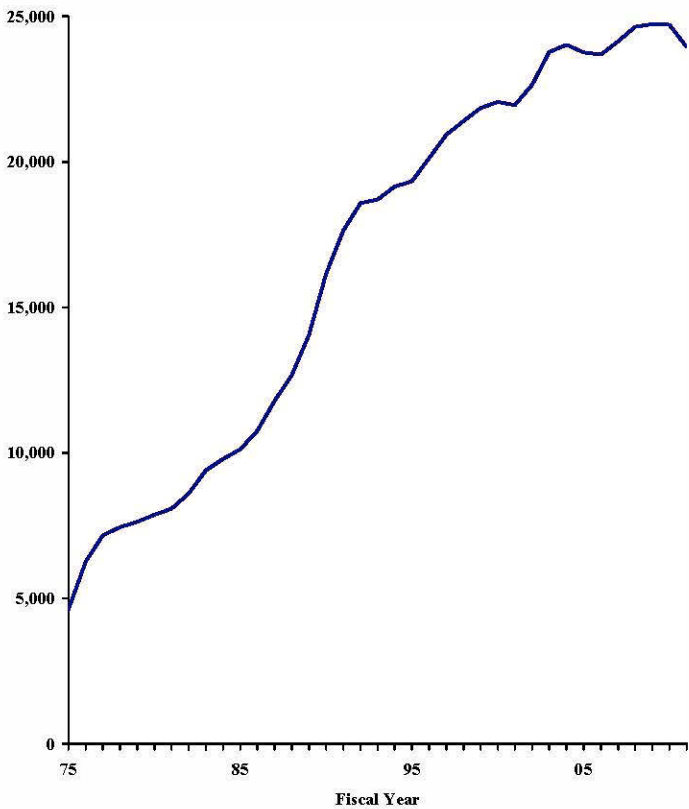
INMATE POPULATION

Trend	Number of Inmates	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2010	24,710	55.1
2011	23,939	51.2
% Change	-3.1%	-7.2%
10 Year		
2002	22,643	55.1
2011	23,939	51.2
% Change	+5.7%	-7.2%
20 Year		
1992	18,581	51.7
2011	23,939	51.2
% Change	+28.8%	-1.0%
Overall		
1975	4,618	16.4
2011	23,939	51.2
% Change	+418.4%	+212.2%

Notes: Rates are calculated using total SCDC jurisdictional population at the end of the fiscal year and ORS population estimates. See page 122 for annual inmate populations from FY 75 through FY 11.

Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*, SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Inmate Population



The annual cost per inmate increased 2.7% from FY 10 to FY 11.

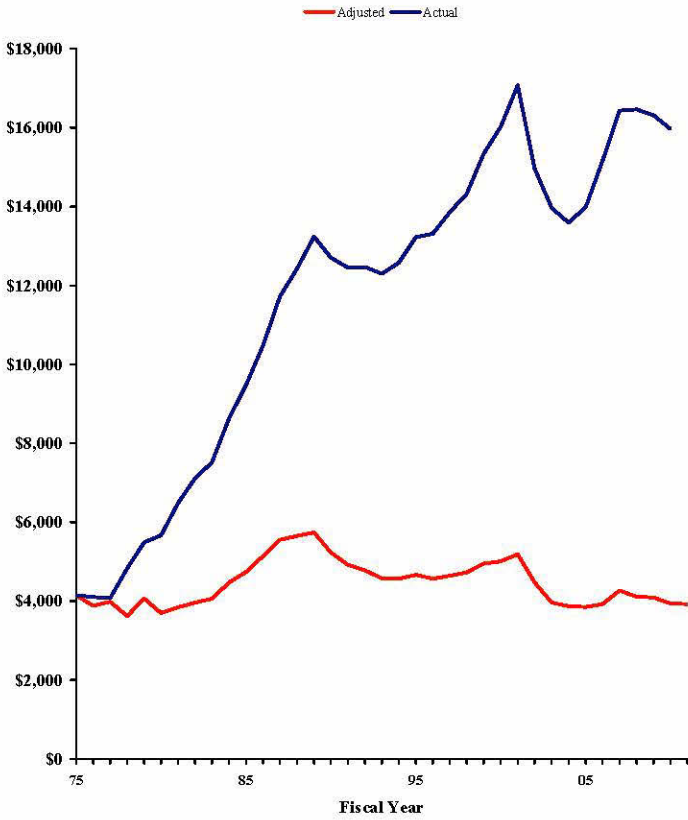
ANNUAL COST PER INMATE

Trend	Cost per Inmate	Cost per Inmate 1975 Dollars
Previous Year		
2010	\$15,969	\$3,940
2011	\$16,406	\$3,924
% Change	+2.7%	-0.4%
10 Year		
2002	\$14,975	\$4,478
2011	\$16,406	\$3,924
% Change	+9.6%	-12.4%
20 Year		
1992	\$12,467	\$4,781
2011	\$16,406	\$3,924
% Change	+31.6%	-17.9%
Overall		
1975	\$4,147	\$4,147
2011	\$16,406	\$3,924
% Change	+295.6%	-5.4%

Notes: The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate cost in 1975 dollars. See page 123 for annual inmate costs from FY 75 through FY 11.

Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*, SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; *CPI Inflation Calculator*, US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Carolina Annual Inmate Costs



Drug offenses were the most frequently reported offense category among South Carolina inmates, both in FY 02 and FY 11.

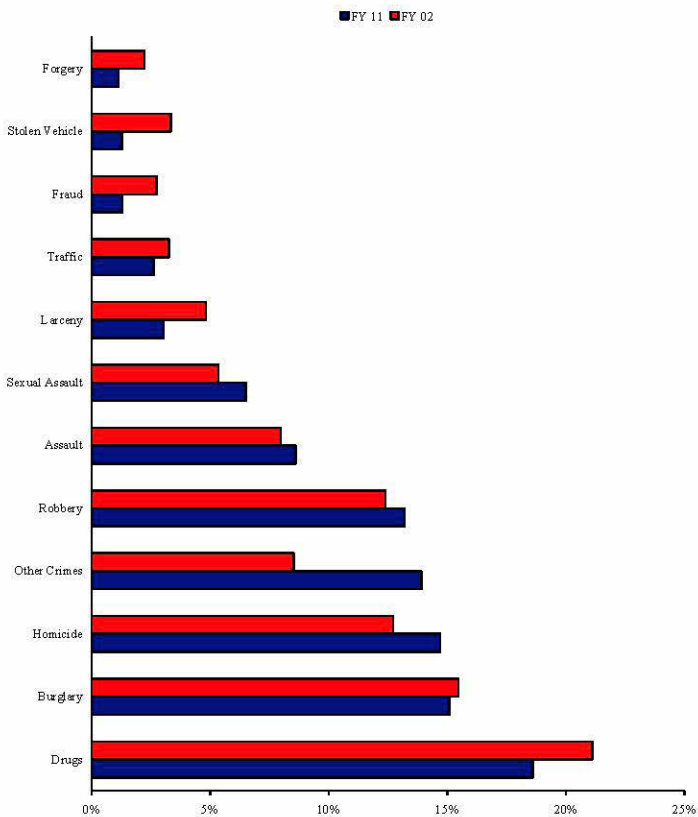
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR INMATES

Offense	FY 02		FY 11	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	1,822	8.0%	2,043	8.6%
Burglary	3,533	15.5%	3,581	15.1%
Drugs	4,824	21.1%	4,420	18.6%
Forgery	507	2.2%	268	1.1%
Fraud	623	2.7%	310	1.3%
Homicide	2,904	12.7%	3,493	14.7%
Larceny	1,103	4.8%	722	3.0%
Other Crimes	1,949	8.5%	3,304	13.9%
Robbery	2,832	12.4%	3,134	13.2%
Sexual Assault	1,220	5.3%	1,545	6.5%
Stolen Vehicle	763	3.3%	302	1.3%
Traffic	746	3.3%	619	2.6%
Total	22,826	100.0%	23,741	100.0%

Notes: Offense is based on the most serious offense. The most serious offense is defined as the offense with the longest sentence.

Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*, SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates by Offense



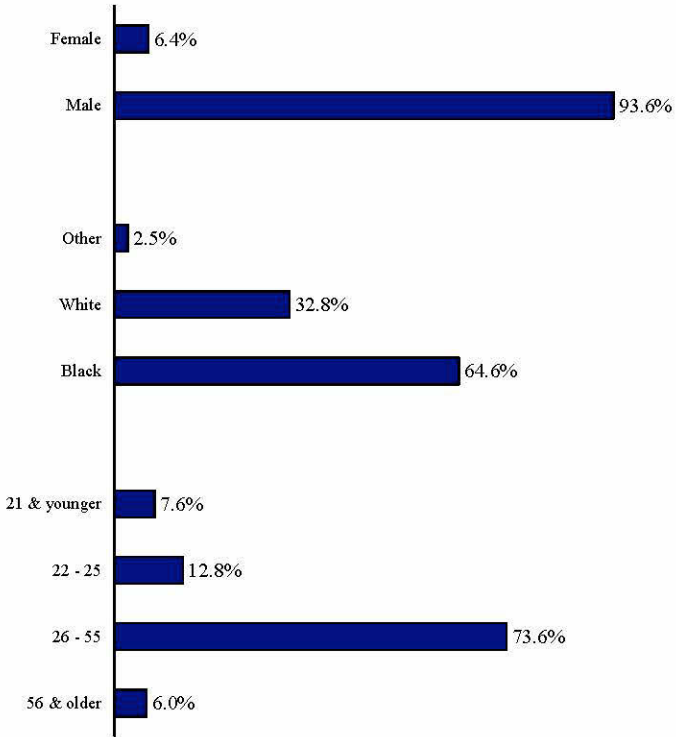
In FY 11, the average age of inmates was 36 years, 64.6% of inmates were Black and 93.6% of inmates were men.

INMATE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Number	Percent
Age Group		
21 & younger	1,763	7.6%
22 – 25	2,988	12.8%
26 – 55	17,148	73.6%
56 & older	1,407	6.0%
Race		
Black	15,064	64.6%
Other	586	2.5%
White	7,656	32.8%
Sex		
Female	1,482	6.4%
Male	21,824	93.6%

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

**South Carolina Inmates
by Demographic Characteristics
FY 11**



More inmates were released to Greenville County than any other county in FY 11.

**SOUTH CAROLINA INMATES RELEASED
BY COUNTY
FY 11**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	62	24.6	Greenwood	213	30.5
Aiken	394	24.5	Hampton	56	26.9
Allendale	44	43.2	Horry	674	24.4
Anderson	549	29.1	Jasper	60	23.8
Bamberg	36	22.5	Kershaw	94	15.1
Barnwell	68	30.4	Lancaster	238	30.5
Beaufort	232	14.1	Laurens	239	35.9
Berkeley	317	17.3	Lee	56	29.5
Calhoun	35	23.1	Lexington	594	22.2
Charleston	1,026	28.7	Marion	106	32.3
Cherokee	182	32.8	Marlboro	95	33.9
Chester	74	22.5	McCormick	26	25.9
Chesterfield	129	27.7	Newberry	128	33.9
Clarendon	124	35.7	Oconee	165	22.2
Colleton	93	24.1	Orangeburg	269	29.3
Darlington	162	23.7	Pickens	270	22.6
Dillon	80	25.2	Richland	950	24.4
Dorchester	261	18.5	Saluda	47	23.6
Edgefield	66	24.7	Spartanburg	1,100	38.3
Fairfield	72	30.5	Sumter	360	33.5
Florence	609	44.2	Union	129	45.0
Georgetown	235	39.2	Williamsburg	102	29.9
Greenville	1,303	28.2	York	619	26.9

Notes: County represents the county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rates represent the number of inmate releases per 10,000 inhabitants.

Sources: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

Union County had the highest inmate release rates in FY 11 with 45 inmates released per 10,000 inhabitants.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
INMATE RELEASE RATES
FY 11**

County	Number of Inmates Released	Inmates Released Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Union	129	45.0
Florence	609	44.2
Allendale	44	43.2
Georgetown	235	39.2
Spartanburg	1,100	38.3
Laurens	239	35.9
Clarendon	124	35.7
Newberry	128	33.9
Marlboro	95	33.9
Sumter	360	33.5

Notes: County represents the county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rates represent the number of inmate releases per 10,000 inhabitants.

Sources: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

In FY 11, 51.8% of inmates leaving SCDC were released after serving their full sentence, less good time and work/education credits.

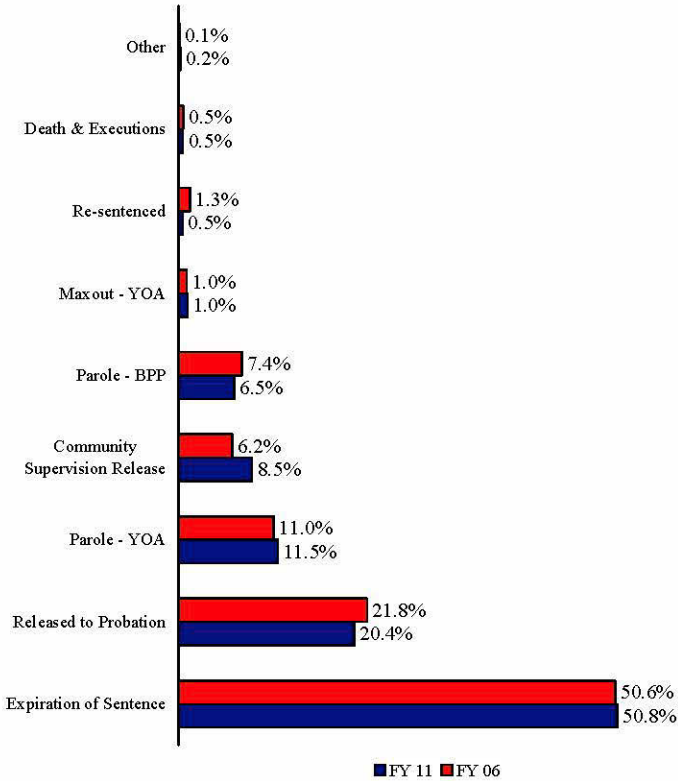
INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

Type Release	FY 06		FY 11	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Community Supervision				
Release	854	6.2%	1,026	8.5%
Death	73	0.5%	63	0.5%
Executed	2	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Expiration				
of Sentence	6,939	50.6%	6,111	50.8%
Maxout – YOA	133	1.0%	125	1.0%
Other	15	0.1%	27	0.2%
Paroled – BPP	1,009	7.4%	779	6.5%
Paroled – YOA	1,512	11.0%	1,387	11.5%
Released				
to Probation	2,994	21.8%	2,448	20.4%
Re-sentenced	185	1.3%	57	0.5%
Total	13,716	100.0%	12,024	100.0%

Notes: The 51.8% cited above includes Maxout -YOA and Expiration of Sentence. YOA is an abbreviation for Youthful Offender Act. BPP is an abbreviation for the Board of Paroles and Pardons. The category other includes releases due to court orders, paid fines, appeal bonds, pardons and being remanded to the county.

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates by Type of Release



In FY 11, 51% of the inmates released in South Carolina served one year or less.

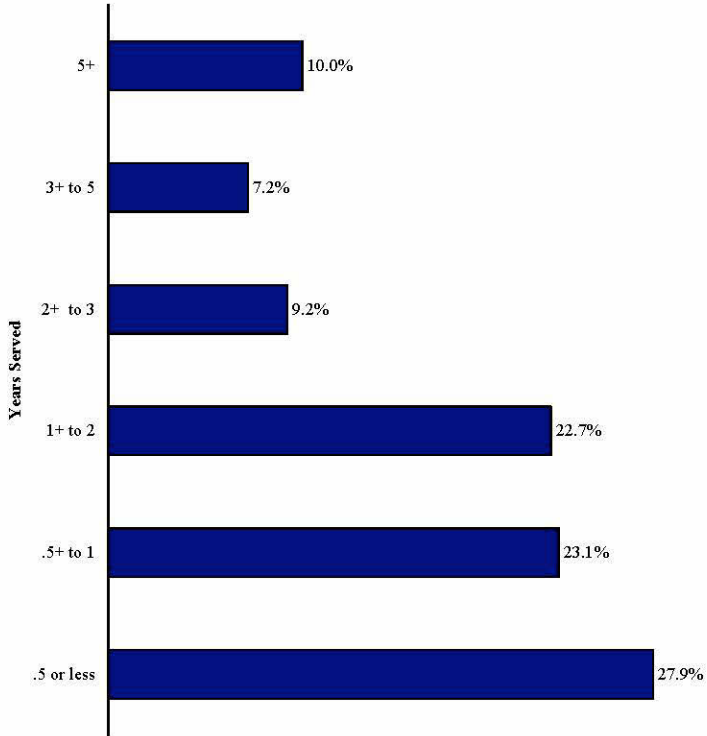
**TIME SERVED BY INMATES RELEASED
FY 11**

Time Served	Number	Percent
0 – 3 months	1,384	11.5%
3 – 6 months	1,974	16.4%
6 – 9 months	1,302	10.8%
9 – 12 months	1,474	12.3%
1 – 2 years	2,728	22.7%
2 – 3 years	1,104	9.2%
3 – 4 years	462	3.8%
4 – 5 years	399	3.3%
5 – 6 years	279	2.3%
6 – 7 years	153	1.3%
7 – 8 years	94	0.8%
8 – 9 years	213	1.8%
9 – 10 years	49	0.4%
10 – 15 years	285	2.4%
15 – 20 years	87	0.7%
20+ years	37	0.3%
Total	12,024	100.0%

Notes: Excludes inmates who died, inmates who were released due to conditions associated with shock incarceration, and inmates who were released for having paid restitution or having paid fines. The start of each range under time served is actually the starting time plus one day.

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

**South Carolina Inmates Released
by Time Served
FY 11**



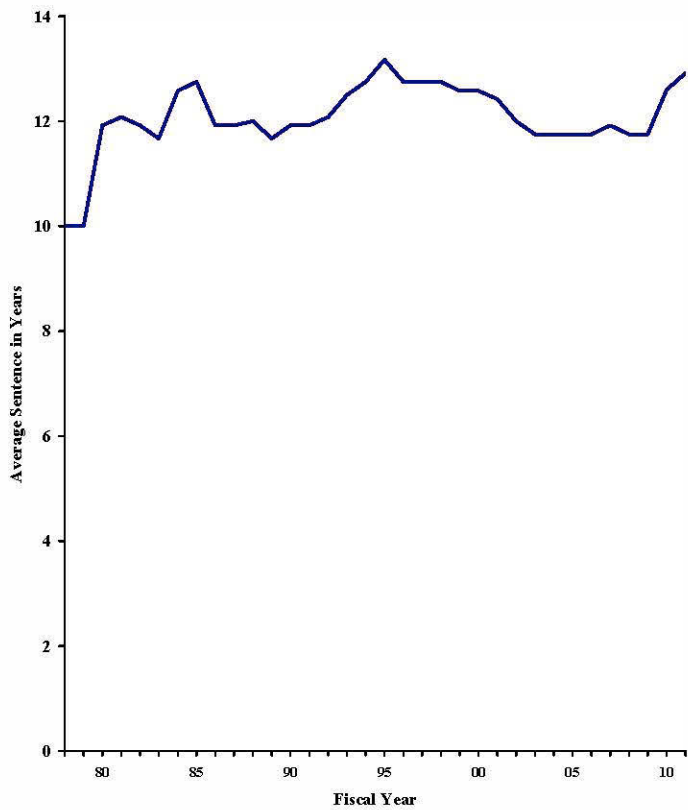
The average inmate sentence was 12.92 years in FY 11.

INMATES BY SENTENCE LENGTH

Fiscal Year	Length (Years)	Annual Change
1980	11.92	+19.2%
1981	12.08	+1.3%
1982	11.92	-1.3%
1983	11.67	-2.1%
1984	12.58	+7.8%
1985	12.75	+1.4%
1986	11.92	-6.5%
1987	11.92	0.0%
1988	12.00	+0.7%
1989	11.67	-2.8%
1990	11.92	+2.1%
1991	11.92	0.0%
1992	12.08	+1.3%
1993	12.50	+3.5%
1994	12.75	+2.0%
1995	13.17	+3.3%
1996	12.75	0.0%
1997	12.75	0.0%
1998	12.75	0.0%
1999	12.58	-1.3%
2000	12.58	0.0%
2001	12.42	-1.3%
2002	12.00	-3.4%
2003	11.75	-2.1%
2004	11.75	0.0%
2005	11.75	0.0%
2006	11.75	0.0%
2007	11.92	+1.4%
2008	11.75	-1.4%
2009	11.75	0.0%
2010	12.60	+7.2%
2011	12.92	+2.5%

Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*, SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates by Sentence Length



The recidivism rate for inmates released from South Carolina's prisons in FY 08 was 30.6%.

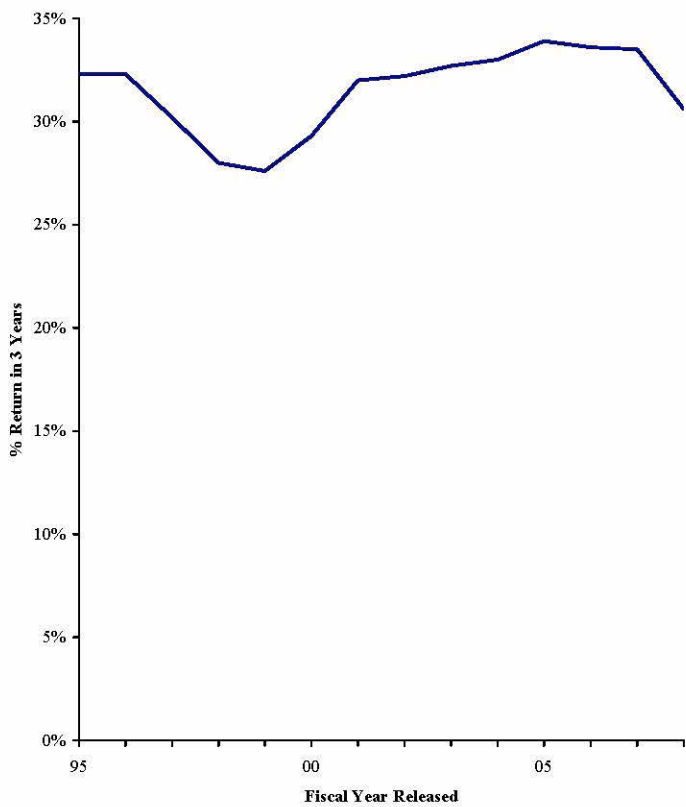
INMATE RECIDIVISM

Fiscal Year Released	Number of Inmates Released	Inmates Returned in Three Years
1995	10,911	32.3%
1996	9,092	32.3%
1997	10,547	30.2%
1998	10,927	28.0%
1999	10,969	27.6%
2000	11,165	29.3%
2001	11,673	32.0%
2002	12,204	32.2%
2003	12,538	32.7%
2004	13,489	33.0%
2005	13,565	33.9%
2006	13,716	33.6%
2007	13,499	33.5%
2008	12,087	30.6%

Notes: Recidivism is defined as an inmate returning to SCDC within three years of release. It is important to note that this definition does not include inmates released from SCDC who are subsequently incarcerated in a local jail, the penal system of another state or the federal penal system.

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmate Recidivism Rates



ANNUAL SCDC INMATE POPULATION

Fiscal Year	# Inmates	Annual Change
1975	4,618	
1976	6,264	+35.6%
1977	7,167	+14.4%
1978	7,447	+3.9%
1979	7,623	+2.4%
1980	7,869	+3.2%
1981	8,078	+2.7%
1982	8,602	+6.5%
1983	9,392	+9.2%
1984	9,789	+4.2%
1985	10,121	+3.4%
1986	10,755	+6.3%
1987	11,786	+9.6%
1988	12,660	+7.4%
1989	14,049	+11.0%
1990	16,149	+14.9%
1991	17,641	+9.2%
1992	18,581	+5.3%
1993	18,704	+0.7%
1994	19,150	+2.4%
1995	19,328	+0.9%
1996	20,122	+4.1%
1997	20,930	+4.0%
1998	21,401	+2.3%
1999	21,855	+2.1%
2000	22,053	+0.9%
2001	21,946	-0.5%
2002	22,643	+3.2%
2003	23,773	+5.0%
2004	24,025	+1.1%
2005	23,760	-1.1%
2006	23,686	-0.3%
2007	24,138	+1.9%
2008	24,637	+2.1%
2009	24,734	+0.4%
2010	24,710	-0.1%
2011	23,939	-3.1%

ANNUAL COST PER SCDC INMATE

Fiscal Year	Actual Cost	Adjusted Cost
1975	\$4,147	\$4,147
1976	\$4,102	\$3,879
1977	\$4,075	\$3,982
1978	\$4,826	\$3,618
1979	\$5,488	\$4,067
1980	\$5,666	\$3,699
1981	\$6,489	\$3,841
1982	\$7,110	\$3,963
1983	\$7,520	\$4,062
1984	\$8,632	\$4,470
1985	\$9,476	\$4,738
1986	\$10,471	\$5,140
1987	\$11,721	\$5,551
1988	\$12,421	\$5,649
1989	\$13,237	\$5,743
1990	\$12,707	\$5,231
1991	\$12,451	\$4,918
1992	\$12,467	\$4,781
1993	\$12,296	\$4,578
1994	\$12,574	\$4,565
1995	\$13,219	\$4,667
1996	\$13,315	\$4,566
1997	\$13,857	\$4,645
1998	\$14,318	\$4,726
1999	\$15,336	\$4,952
2000	\$16,024	\$5,006
2001	\$17,076	\$5,187
2002	\$14,975	\$4,478
2003	\$13,962	\$3,966
2004	\$13,590	\$3,868
2005	\$13,988	\$3,853
2006	\$15,156	\$3,922
2007	\$16,432	\$4,264
2008	\$16,462	\$4,114
2009	\$16,312	\$4,091
2010	\$15,969	\$3,940
2011	\$16,406	\$3,924

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Board of Pardons and Paroles consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. This board is responsible for granting paroles and pardons. The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) is a cabinet agency, with the director reporting to, and serving at the pleasure of, the Governor.

SCDPPPS is responsible for providing adult community corrections supervision throughout the state. This includes the supervision of those offenders sentenced to probation by the court, paroled by the board or placed on early release programs. SCDPPPS also works closely with the Board of Pardons and Paroles to provide information required for its consideration in granting paroles and pardons.

Additional information concerning SCDPPPS, including statistical information, can be found at the departmental website listed below:

<http://www.dppps.sc.gov/>

Note: From 1941 through Fiscal Year 82, SCDPPPS was known as the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardons. From Fiscal Year 83 through Fiscal Year 85, the agency was known as the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections. The current name has been in use since FY 86. In the interest of both brevity and thoroughness, source notes referring to data taken from annual reports for those years will reference only SCDPPPS for the corresponding years. Full reference, with appropriate citation for all years, can be found under Sources.

South Carolina ranked 40th among the states with 109.3 offenders under community corrections supervision per 10,000 residents. The national community correctional supervision rate was 201.5 per 10,000 residents.

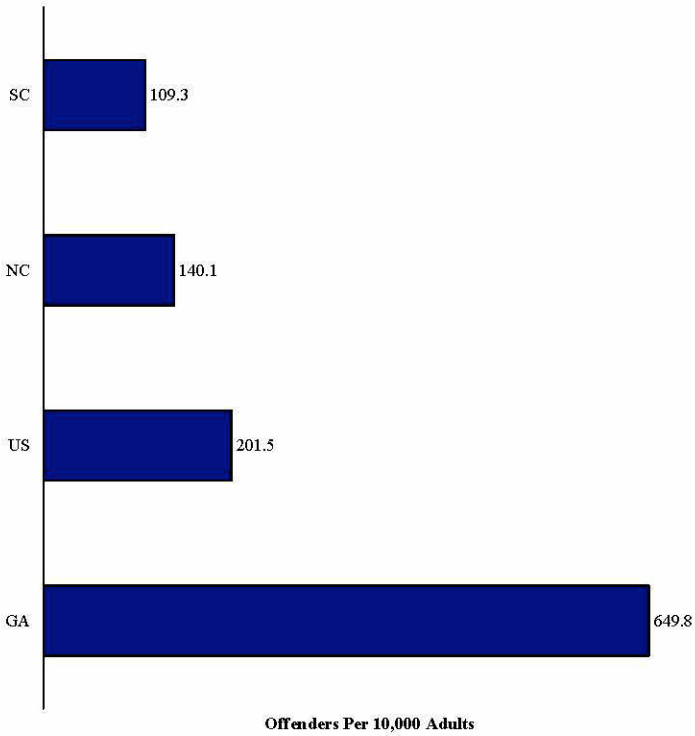
**STATES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SUPERVISION
RATES
2011**

State	Community Corrections Population per 10,000 Adults
Georgia	649.8
Idaho	382.5
Rhode Island	301.0
Ohio	299.4
Indiana	282.6
Minnesota	277.9
Michigan	273.3
Texas	271.8
Pennsylvania	271.7
Maryland	243.3
Delaware	236.4

Notes: Calculated on the basis of the community corrections supervision population on December 31, 2011 and the estimated adult (18 years and older) population on January 1, 2011. It is important to note that the age of adult criminal responsibility in South Carolina is 17 years of age; therefore the BJS rate of 109.3 offenders per 10,000 adults is an overestimate.

Source: *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

**Selected Community Corrections
Supervision Rates
2011**



Greenville County had more offenders under community corrections supervision than any other county.

**OFFENDERS UNDER COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION
BY COUNTY
FY 11**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	237	118.5	Greenwood	749	138.5
Aiken	1,663	132.4	Hampton	199	121.7
Allendale	132	159.9	Horry	2,005	91.9
Anderson	2,198	151.8	Jasper	282	148.7
Bamberg	181	142.9	Kershaw	363	76.5
Barnwell	251	146.2	Lancaster	785	131.3
Beaufort	667	51.4	Laurens	821	157.7
Berkeley	1,310	96.8	Lee	167	109.7
Calhoun	138	114.2	Lexington	1,876	92.9
Charleston	3,838	136.4	McCormick	117	132.4
Cherokee	751	176.6	Marion	239	93.8
Chester	307	119.4	Marlboro	117	50.8
Chesterfield	231	64.3	Newberry	399	135.5
Clarendon	331	119.3	Oconee	625	104.9
Colleton	557	185.6	Orangeburg	1,169	161.5
Darlington	419	79.0	Pickens	1,151	119.4
Dillon	175	72.9	Richland	3,555	117.6
Dorchester	1,081	106.3	Saluda	137	87.9
Edgefield	333	154.4	Spartanburg	3,300	150.7
Fairfield	230	121.6	Sumter	1,063	130.3
Florence	1,255	119.4	Union	472	207.2
Georgetown	501	104.5	Williamsburg	380	141.4
Greenville	5,189	149.1	York	1,646	96.0

Notes: County rates per 10,000 were calculated on the basis of jurisdictional population at the end of FY 11 and the estimated adult (17 years and older) population. The 7 offenders supervised in the central officer were not included in any county total.

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, ORS.

Union County had the highest rate with 207.2 offenders under supervision per 10,000 adults.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL OFFENDER
SUPERVISION RATES
FY 11**

County	Offenders	Rate per 10,000 Adults
Union	472	207.2
Colleton	557	185.6
Cherokee	751	176.6
Orangeburg	1,169	161.5
Allendale	132	159.9
Laurens	821	157.7
Edgefield	333	154.4
Anderson	2,198	151.8
Spartanburg	3,300	150.7
Greenville	5,189	149.1

Notes: County rates per 10,000 were calculated on the basis of jurisdictional population at the end of FY 11 and the estimated adult (17 years and older) population. The 7 offenders supervised in the central officer were not included in any county total.

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, ORS.

The number of offenders under community correctional supervision decreased 1.7% from FY 10 to FY 11.

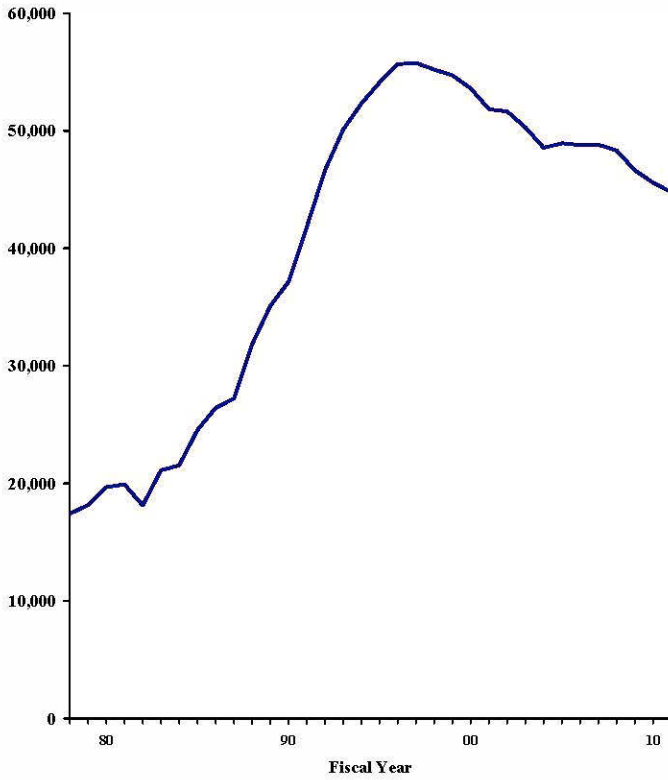
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Trend	Number of Offenders	Rate Per 10,000 Adults
Previous Year		
2010	45,577	131.6
2011	44,782	126.9
% Change	-1.7%	-4.1%
10 Year		
2002	51,655	168.5
2011	44,782	126.9
% Change	-13.3%	-23.6%
20 Year		
1992	46,625	178.3
2011	44,782	126.9
% Change	-4.0%	-19.2%
Overall		
1978	17,433	87.5
2011	44,782	126.9
% Change	+156.9%	+47.7%

Note: Rates were calculated on the basis of jurisdictional population and the estimated adult (17 years and older) population. See page 146 for complete community corrections populations from FY 78 through FY 11.

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Community Corrections Population



Drug offenses accounted for more probation admissions than any other offense category in FY 02 and FY 11.

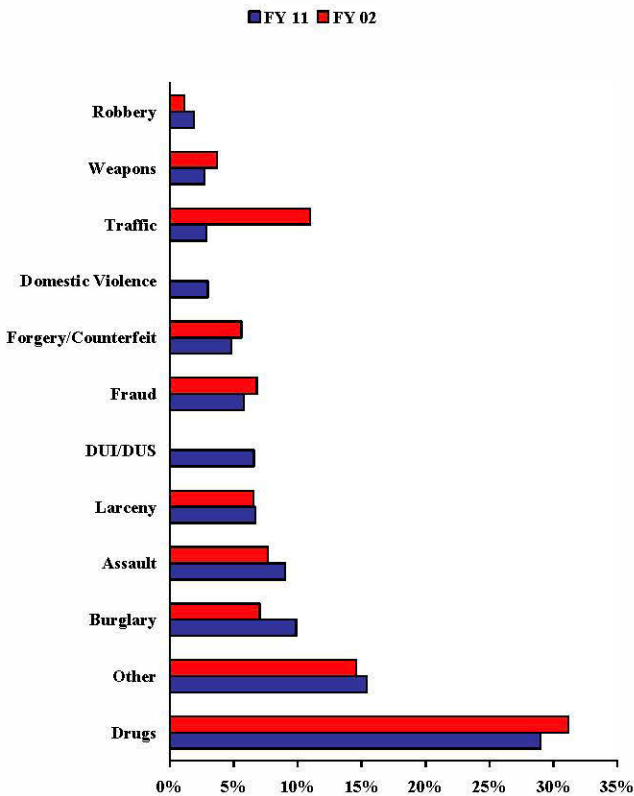
**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PROBATION
ADMISSIONS**

Offense	FY 02		FY 11	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	1,097	7.4%	1,222	10.0%
Burglary	1,008	6.5%	1,340	8.8%
Domestic Violence	NA	NA	402	3.2%
Drugs	4,463	28.5%	3,934	26.1%
DUI/DUS	NA	NA	893	6.0%
Forgery/Counterfeit	802	5.5%	650	4.9%
Fraud	972	7.0%	787	6.7%
Larceny	937	6.3%	905	6.7%
Obstruct Police	340	2.6%	185	1.7%
Other	2,085	15.2%	2,090	16.3%
Robbery	164	1.2%	253	1.9%
Stolen Vehicle	349	1.9%	155	1.5%
Traffic	1,569	14.5%	388	3.2%
Weapons	527	3.4%	366	3.0%
Total	14,313	100.0%	13,570	100.0%

Notes: DUI/DUS is an abbreviation for the offenses of driving under suspension and/or driving under the influence. Domestic violence and DUI/DUS offense data are not available for FY 02.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Offense



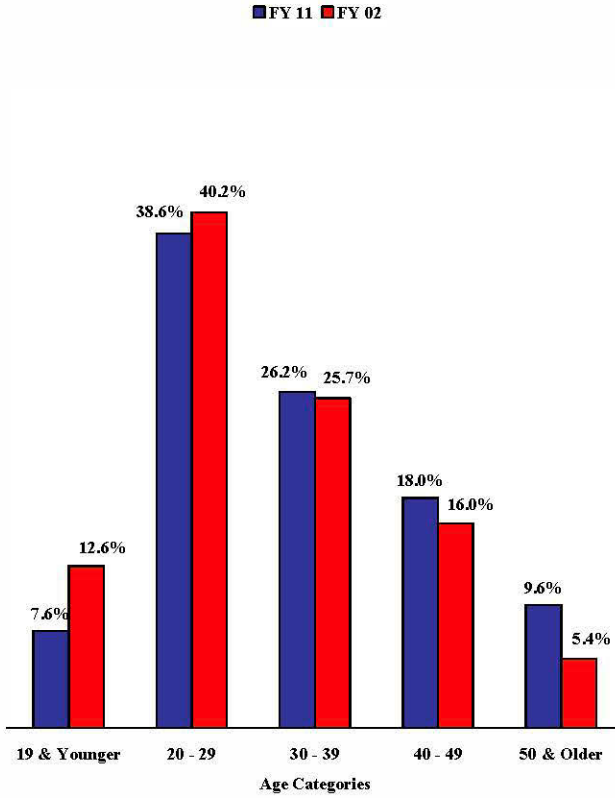
In FY 11, 27.5% of probationers admitted to supervision were 40 years of age or older. In FY 02, 21.4% of probationers admitted were 40 years of age or older.

PROBATION ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 02		FY 11	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	42	0.3%	10	0.1%
17 – 19	1,751	12.3%	1,019	7.5%
20 – 24	3,427	24.2%	2,779	20.5%
25 – 29	2,279	16.1%	2,459	18.1%
30 – 34	1,883	13.3%	1,995	14.7%
35 – 39	1,768	12.5%	1,567	11.5%
40 – 44	1,419	10.0%	1,281	9.4%
45 – 49	845	6.0%	1,157	8.5%
50+	766	5.4%	1,303	9.6%
Total	14,180	100.0%	13,570	100.0%

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Age



In FY 11, 4,437 probationers failed while under supervision in the community, representing an 11.4% failure rate.

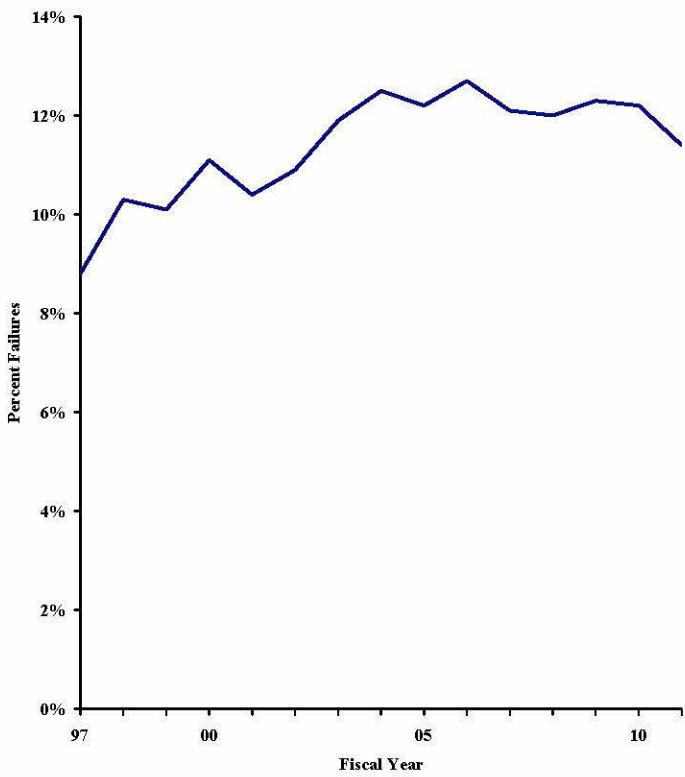
COMPREHENSIVE PROBATION FAILURES

Fiscal Year	Failures	Percent
1997	4,168	8.8%
1998	4,871	10.3%
1999	4,736	10.1%
2000	5,258	11.1%
2001	4,773	10.4%
2002	4,831	10.9%
2003	5,337	11.9%
2004	5,419	12.5%
2005	5,055	12.2%
2006	5,251	12.7%
2007	4,899	12.1%
2008	4,993	12.0%
2009	5,182	12.3%
2010	4,915	12.2%
2011	4,437	11.4%

Notes: Comprehensive failure is calculated as a percentage of all probationers closed during the fiscal year plus all probationers active at the end of the fiscal year. Failure consists of the following case closure reasons: expired in institution, judicial closure institution, revoked for new offense, revoked for compliance violations and revoked for compliance with charges pending. Failures do not necessarily result in incarceration.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina
Comprehensive Probation Failures



In FY 11, 906 inmates were approved for release on parole, representing 22.7% of inmates reviewed by the parole board.

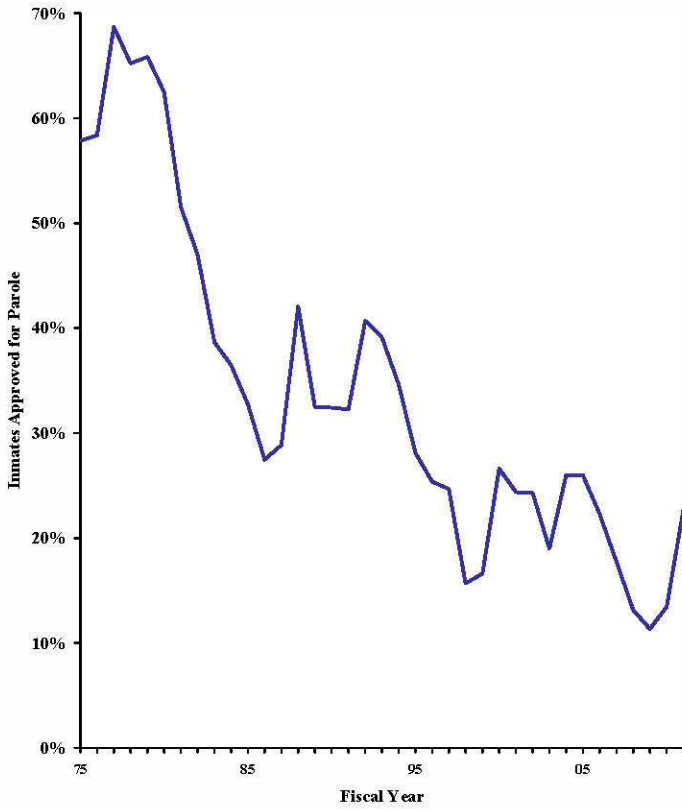
PAROLE HEARINGS

Trend	Inmates Approved for Parole	Percent Inmates Approved
Previous Year		
2010	560	13.4%
2011	906	22.7%
% Change	+61.8%	+69.2%
10 Year		
2002	1,547	24.3%
2011	906	22.7%
% Change	-41.4%	-6.4%
20 Year		
1992	1,906	40.7%
2011	906	22.7%
% Change	-52.5%	-44.1%
Overall		
1975	762	57.9%
2011	906	22.7%
% Change	+18.9%	-60.7%

Notes: The % Change row for the Percent Inmates Approved column represents the percentage difference between the percentages approved for parole for each year, not the difference between the approval percentages for each year. See page 147 for complete parole hearing information from FY 75 to FY 11.

Sources: *SCDPPPS Annual Reports*, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Approval



Drug offenses were the leading offense category for inmates admitted to parole supervision in both FY 02 and FY 11.

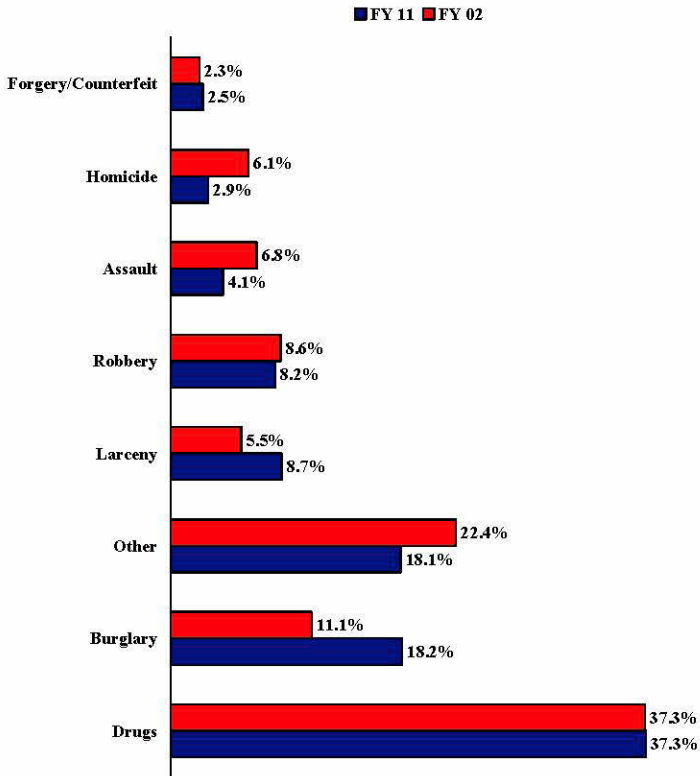
**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PAROLE
ADMISSIONS**

Offense	FY 02		FY 11	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	105	6.8%	39	4.1%
Burglary	172	11.1%	173	18.2%
Drugs	579	37.3%	355	37.3%
Forgery/Counterfeit	35	2.3%	24	2.5%
Homicide	95	6.1%	28	2.9%
Larceny	86	5.5%	83	8.7%
Other	348	22.4%	172	18.1%
Robbery	134	8.6%	78	8.2%
Total	1,554	100.0%	952	100.0%

Notes: Parole approvals are not equal to parole admissions for two reasons. Inmates may be approved for parole on the basis of conditions which, if not met, will result in their not being released to parole supervision, and parole admissions include inmates supervised under early release programs that do not require approval by the parole board.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Offense



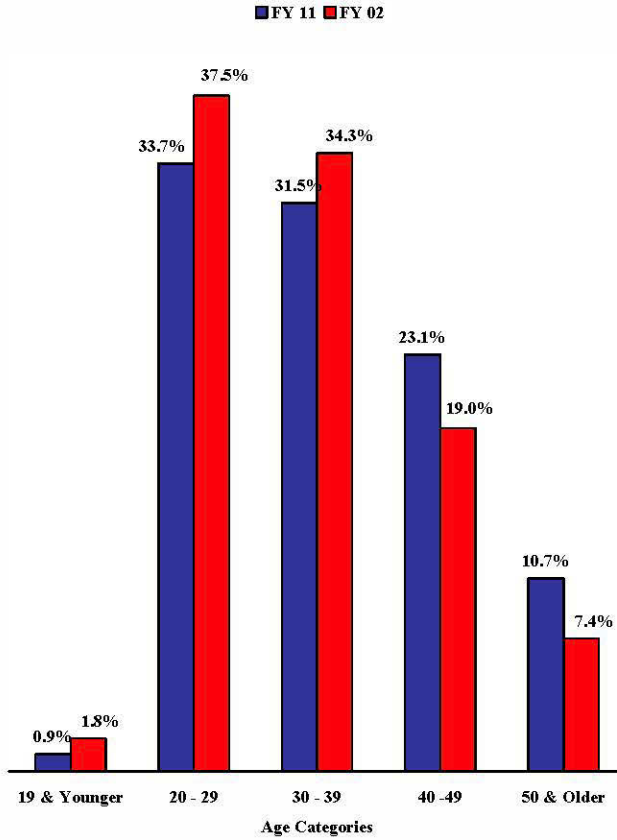
In FY 02, 26.5% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older. In FY 11, 33.8% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older.

PAROLE ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 02		FY 11	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 – 19	28	1.8%	9	0.9%
20 – 24	256	16.7%	128	13.4%
25 – 29	319	20.8%	193	20.3%
30 – 34	286	18.6%	174	18.3%
35 – 39	240	15.6%	126	13.2%
40 – 44	193	12.6%	136	14.3%
45 – 49	99	6.5%	84	8.8%
50+	113	7.4%	102	10.7%
Total	1,534	100.0%	952	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Age



In FY 11, 59 parolees failed while under supervision, representing 2.7% of those at risk.

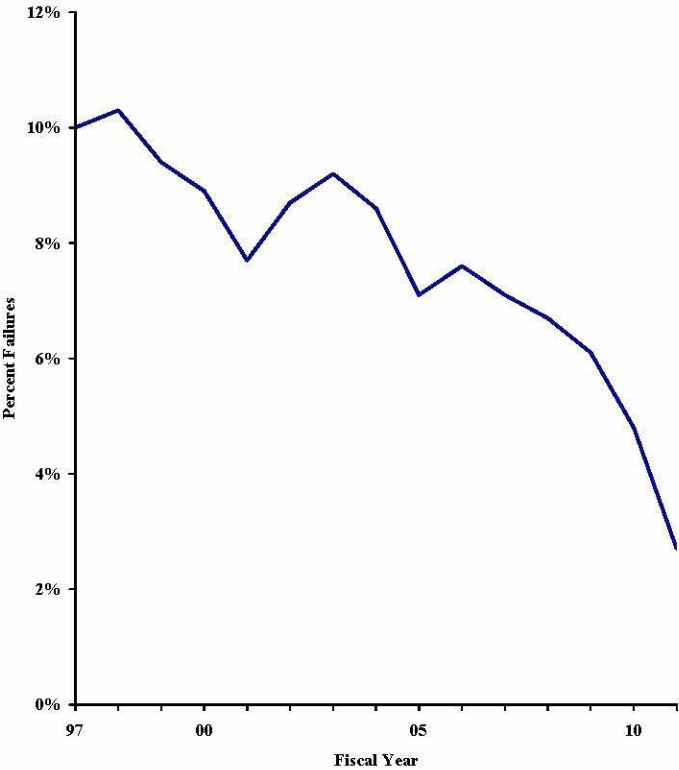
COMPREHENSIVE PAROLE FAILURES

Fiscal Year	Failures	Percent
1997	564	10.0%
1998	525	10.3%
1999	427	9.4%
2000	412	8.9%
2001	368	7.7%
2002	406	8.7%
2003	394	9.2%
2004	354	8.6%
2005	285	7.1%
2006	282	7.6%
2007	230	7.1%
2008	184	6.7%
2009	145	6.1%
2010	102	4.8%
2011	59	2.7%

Notes: Comprehensive failure is calculated as a percentage of all parolees closed during the fiscal year plus all parolees active at the end of the fiscal year. Failure consists of the following case closure reasons: expired in institution, judicial closure institution, revoked for new offense, revoked for compliance violations and revoked for compliance with charges pending. Failures do not necessarily result in incarceration.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

**South Carolina
Comprehensive Parole Failures**



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Fiscal Year	# Offenders	Annual Change
1978	17,433	
1979	18,162	+4.2%
1980	19,678	+8.3%
1981	19,926	+1.3%
1982	18,133	-9.0%
1983	21,113	+16.4%
1984	21,551	+2.1%
1985	24,535	+13.8%
1986	26,423	+7.7%
1987	27,221	+3.0%
1988	31,814	+16.9%
1989	35,090	+10.3%
1990	37,138	+5.8%
1991	41,806	+12.6%
1992	46,625	+11.5%
1993	50,106	+7.5%
1994	52,325	+4.4%
1995	54,113	+3.4%
1996	55,682	+2.9%
1997	55,769	+0.2%
1998	55,199	-1.0%
1999	54,705	-0.9%
2000	53,608	-2.0%
2001	51,833	-3.3%
2002	51,655	-0.3%
2003	50,284	-2.7%
2004	48,546	-3.5%
2005	48,932	+0.8%
2006	48,789	-0.3%
2007	48,809	<+0.1%
2008	48,327	-1.0%
2009	46,634	-3.5%
2010	45,577	-2.3%
2011	44,782	-1.7%

PAROLE HEARINGS

Fiscal Year	Hearings	Approvals	% Approved
1975	1,317	762	57.9%
1976	1,448	845	58.4%
1977	1,400	962	68.7%
1978	1,895	1,234	65.1%
1979	1,780	1,172	65.8%
1980	2,220	1,387	62.5%
1981	2,908	1,498	51.5%
1982	2,604	1,224	47.0%
1983	3,516	1,359	38.7%
1984	3,479	1,269	36.5%
1985	4,115	1,349	32.8%
1986	3,255	894	27.5%
1987	3,573	1,031	28.9%
1988	3,065	1,289	42.1%
1989	3,292	1,070	32.5%
1990	4,064	1,317	32.4%
1991	4,091	1,319	32.2%
1992	4,686	1,906	40.7%
1993	4,563	1,785	39.1%
1994	5,227	1,813	34.7%
1995	5,435	1,527	28.1%
1996	5,791	1,469	25.4%
1997	5,969	1,472	24.7%
1998	7,106	1,113	15.7%
1999	5,503	915	16.6%
2000	6,440	1,714	26.6%
2001	6,373	1,553	24.4%
2002	6,367	1,547	24.3%
2003	6,632	1,260	19.0%
2004	6,271	1,622	26.0%
2005	6,064	1,562	26.0%
2006	4,905	1,093	22.3%
2007	5,158	916	17.8%
2008	4,518	594	13.1%
2009	4,504	511	11.3%
2010	4,165	560	13.4%
2011	3,983	906	22.7%

JUVENILE ARRESTS

Besides being a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrests provide reliable data concerning the age of apprehended offenders. Consequently, arrest rates by age provide one of the best available measures of juvenile delinquency. Uniform Crime Reporting procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. As a result, annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individual juveniles arrested, since one juvenile might be arrested several times during a year. In keeping with state law which sets the age of adult responsibility in most criminal matters at seventeen years of age, arrest rates were calculated on the basis of the juvenile (ages 16 and younger) population for each year in question. As noted earlier, arrest data are available from 1976 forward with the exception of 2001. Consequently, there is a gap at that point on each data graph.

The formula for calculating juvenile arrest rates is as follows:

$$\text{Arrest Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Juvenile Arrests} \times 10,000}{\text{Juvenile Population}}$$

Unless otherwise noted, all juvenile arrest rates are expressed per 10,000 juveniles (ages 16 and younger).

South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes decreased 26.3% from 2010 to 2011. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes has increased 15.5% since 1976.

VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender.

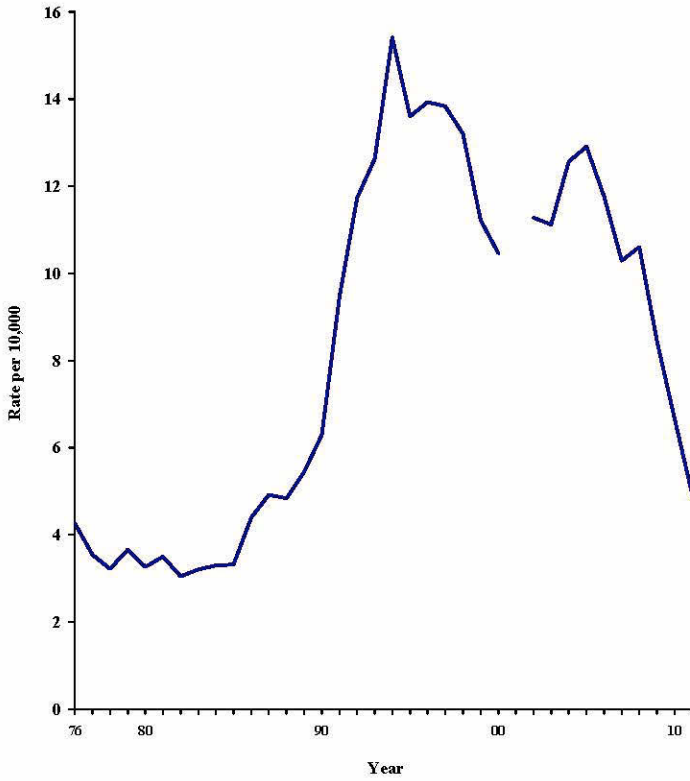
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2010	679	6.68
2011	506	4.92
% Change	-25.5%	-26.3%
10 Year		
2002	1,086	11.27
2011	506	4.92
% Change	-53.4%	-56.3%
20 Year		
1992	1,040	11.73
2011	506	4.92
% Change	-51.3%	-58.1%
Overall		
1976	385	4.26
2011	506	4.92
% Change	+31.4%	+15.5%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crime



Twelve juveniles were arrested for murder in 2011, compared to fourteen in 2010.

MURDER: Murder is the willful killing of one person by another. The classification of this offense is based on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicides are not included.

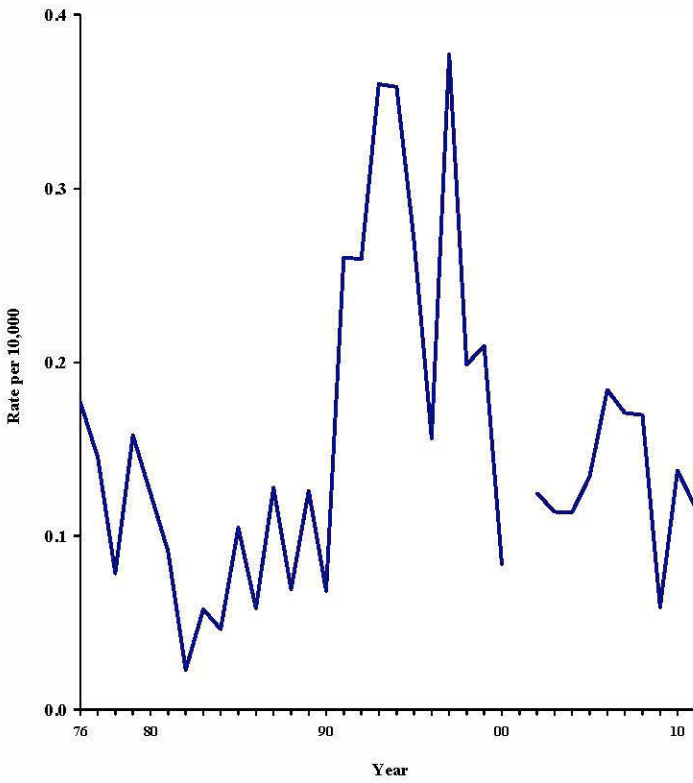
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR MURDER

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2010	14	0.14
2011	12	0.12
% Change	-14.3%	-14.3%
10 Year		
2002	12	0.12
2011	12	0.12
% Change	0.0%	0.0%
20 Year		
1992	23	0.26
2011	12	0.12
% Change	-47.8%	-53.8%
Overall		
1976	16	0.18
2011	12	0.12
% Change	-25.0%	-33.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina, SLED*; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Murder



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for rape decreased 11.4% from 2010 to 2011. The juvenile arrest rate for rape decreased 4.9% from 1976 to 2011.

RAPE: Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and against their will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

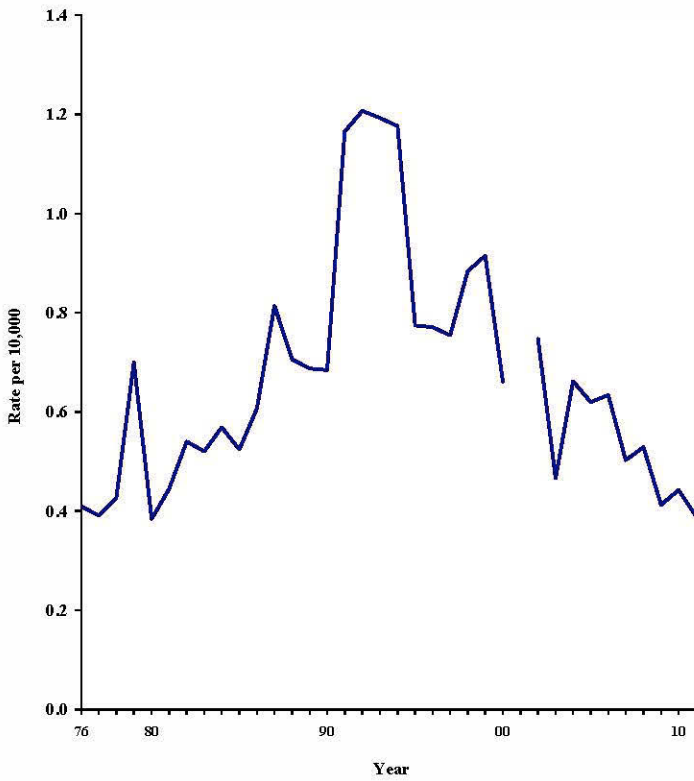
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR RAPE

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2010	45	0.44
2011	40	0.39
% Change	-11.1%	-11.4%
10 Year		
2002	72	0.75
2011	40	0.39
% Change	-44.4%	-48.0%
20 Year		
1992	107	1.21
2011	40	0.39
% Change	-62.6%	-67.8%
Overall		
1976	37	0.41
2011	40	0.39
% Change	+8.1%	-4.9%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina, SLED*; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Rape



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for robbery decreased 7.9% from 2010 to 2011. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery has increased 14.7%.

ROBBERY: Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force, by violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

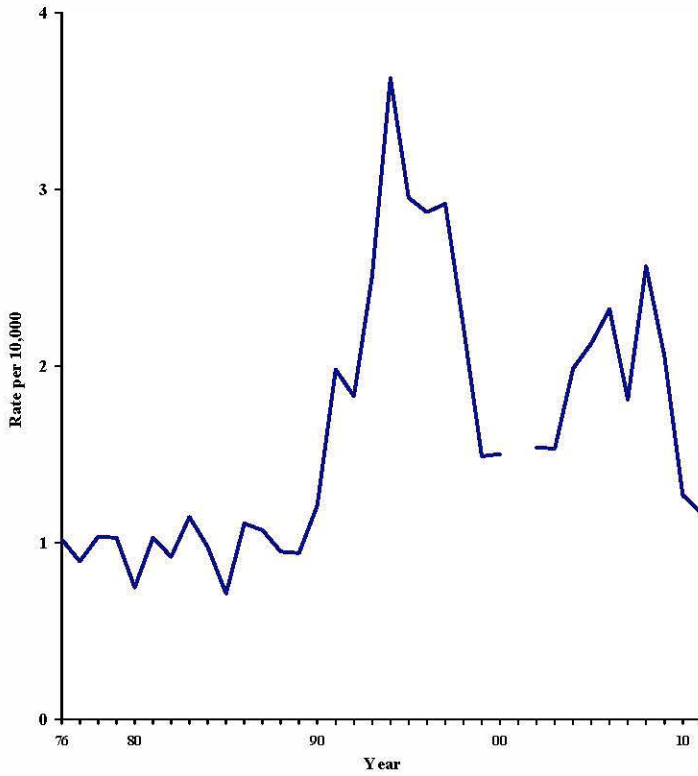
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2010	129	1.27
2011	120	1.17
% Change	-7.0%	-7.9%
10 Year		
2002	148	1.54
2011	120	1.17
% Change	-18.9%	-24.0%
20 Year		
1992	162	1.83
2011	120	1.17
% Change	-25.9%	-36.1%
Overall		
1976	92	1.02
2011	120	1.17
% Change	+30.4%	+14.7%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina, SLED*; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Robbery



South Carolina's juvenile aggravated assault arrest rate decreased 32.7% from 2010 to 2011. The juvenile aggravated arrest rate has increased 22.2% since 1976.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury and is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted offenses are also included.

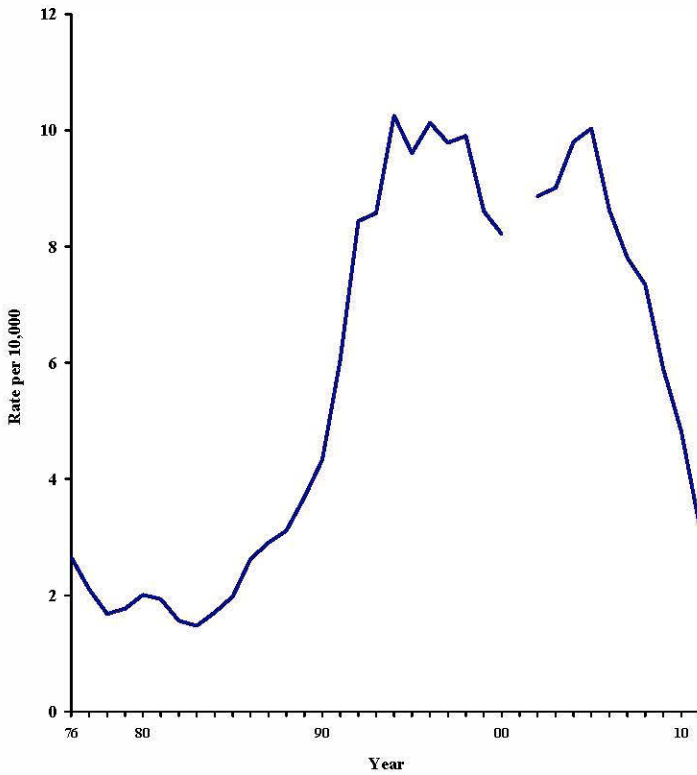
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2010	491	4.83
2011	334	3.25
% Change	-32.0%	-32.7%
10 Year		
2002	854	8.87
2011	334	3.25
% Change	-60.9%	-63.4%
20 Year		
1992	748	8.44
2011	334	3.25
% Change	-55.3%	-61.5%
Overall		
1976	240	2.66
2011	334	3.25
% Change	+39.2%	+22.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Aggravated Assault



The juvenile arrest rate for property crimes decreased 19% from 2010 to 2011, and has decreased 44.2% since 1976.

PROPERTY CRIME: Property crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

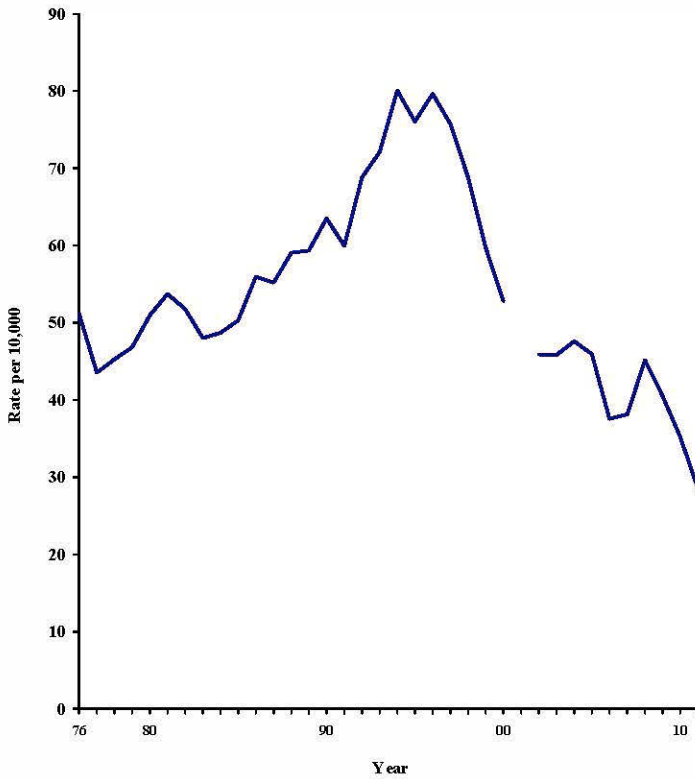
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2010	3,581	35.22
2011	2,932	28.54
% Change	-18.1%	-19.0%
10 Year		
2002	4,421	45.90
2011	2,932	28.54
% Change	-33.7%	-37.8%
20 Year		
1992	6,102	68.82
2011	2,932	28.54
% Change	-52.0%	-58.5%
Overall		
1976	4,620	51.17
2011	2,932	28.54
% Change	-36.5%	-44.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes



South Carolina's breaking or entering arrest rate for juveniles decreased 7.5% from 2010 to 2011. The breaking or entering rate has decreased 62.3% since 1976.

BREAKING OR ENTERING: Breaking or entering is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as breaking or entering.

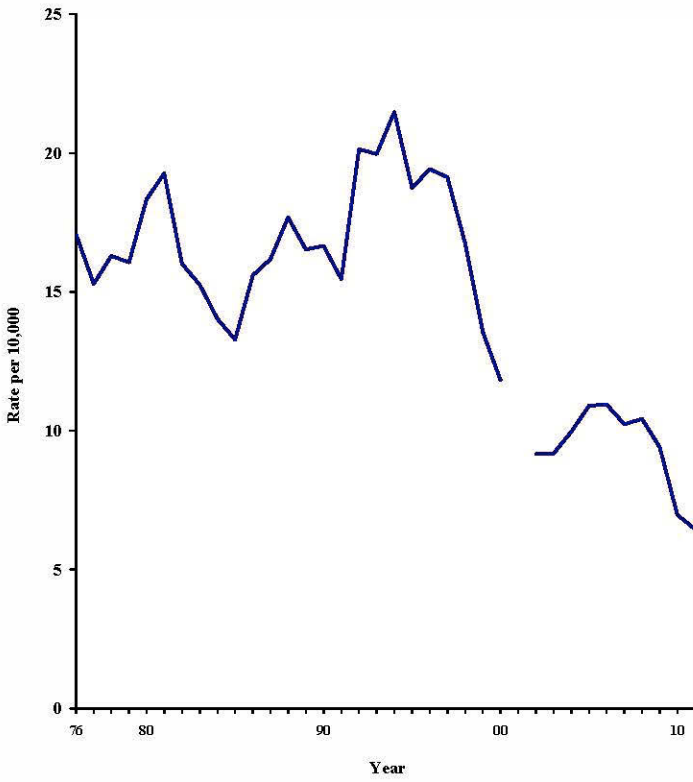
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR BREAKING OR ENTERING

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2010	709	6.97
2011	663	6.45
% Change	-6.5%	-7.5%
10 Year		
2002	883	9.17
2011	663	6.45
% Change	-24.9%	-29.7%
20 Year		
1992	1,785	20.13
2011	663	6.45
% Change	-62.9%	-68.0%
Overall		
1976	1,543	17.09
2011	663	6.45
% Change	-57.0%	-62.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Breaking or Entering



South Carolina's juvenile larceny arrest rate decreased 21.3% from 2010 to 2011, and has decreased 31.3% since 1976.

LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking of property from the possession of another. It includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts, and accessories without force, violence or fraud. It does not include embezzlement, con games, forgery, bad checks or MVT.

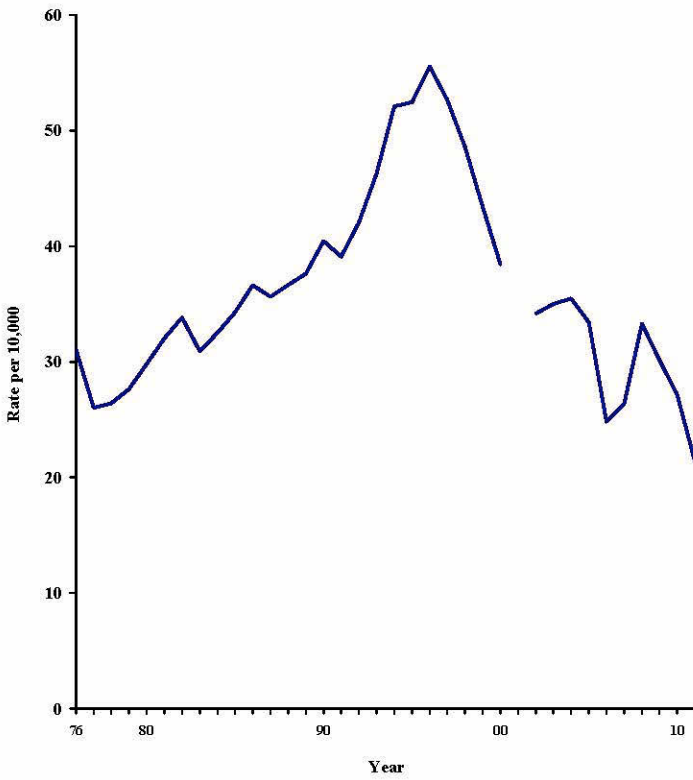
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR LARCENY

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2010	2,762	27.16
2011	2,196	21.37
% Change	-20.5%	-21.3%
10 Year		
2002	3,292	34.18
2011	2,196	21.37
% Change	-33.3%	-37.5%
20 Year		
1992	3,727	42.04
2011	2,196	21.37
% Change	-41.1%	-49.2%
Overall		
1976	2,807	31.09
2011	2,196	21.37
% Change	-21.8%	-31.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Larceny



The juvenile motor vehicle theft arrest rate decreased 34.3% from 2010 to 2011 and has decreased 76.3 % since 1976.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or attempted stealing of a motor vehicle; e.g., cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, etc. This excludes the unauthorized temporary taking of motor vehicles by those having lawful access.

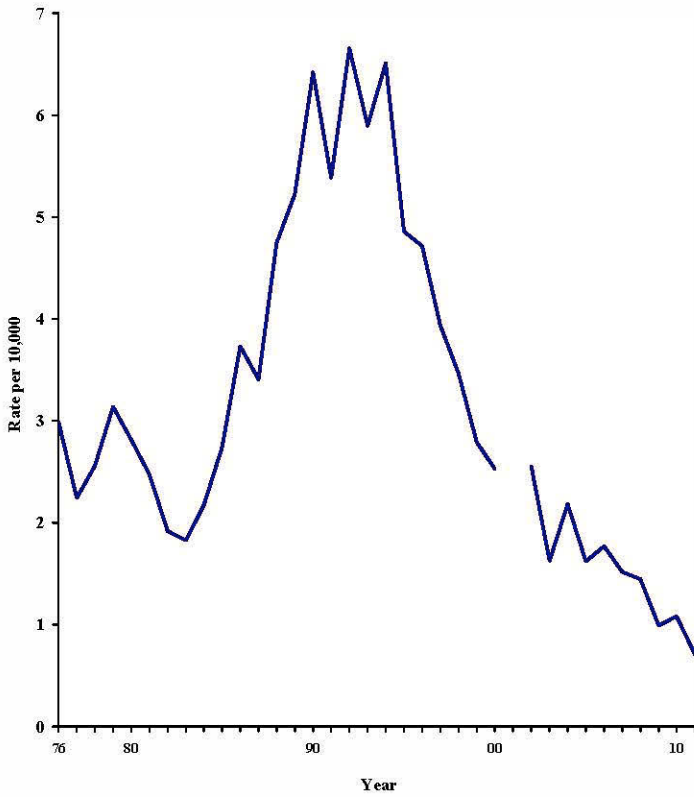
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2010	110	1.08
2011	73	0.71
% Change	-33.6%	-34.3%
10 Year		
2002	246	2.55
2011	73	0.71
% Change	-70.3%	-72.2%
20 Year		
1992	590	6.65
2011	73	0.71
% Change	-87.6%	-89.3%
Overall		
1976	270	2.99
2011	73	0.71
% Change	-73.0%	-76.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Motor Vehicle Theft



South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Aslt.	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	16	37	92	240	1,543	2,807	270
1977	13	35	80	189	1,369	2,331	201
1978	7	38	92	150	1,453	2,354	228
1979	14	62	91	157	1,423	2,447	278
1980	11	34	66	178	1,623	2,638	249
1981	8	39	90	170	1,690	2,808	217
1982	2	47	80	136	1,394	2,945	167
1983	5	45	99	128	1,319	2,673	158
1984	4	49	84	147	1,208	2,800	187
1985	9	45	61	170	1,140	2,942	235
1986	5	52	95	225	1,337	3,140	320
1987	11	70	92	250	1,391	3,064	293
1988	6	61	82	269	1,528	3,166	410
1989	11	60	82	322	1,443	3,282	456
1990	6	60	106	380	1,460	3,546	563
1991	23	103	175	535	1,366	3,456	476
1992	23	107	162	748	1,785	3,727	590
1993	32	106	223	762	1,774	4,111	524
1994	32	105	324	915	1,917	4,649	581
1995	24	69	263	856	1,670	4,673	433
1996	14	69	257	907	1,739	4,972	422
1997	34	68	263	882	1,724	4,744	355
1998	18	80	201	897	1,516	4,399	314
1999	19	83	135	781	1,230	3,939	253
2000	8	63	143	783	1,126	3,663	241
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	12	72	148	854	883	3,292	246
2003	11	45	148	870	886	3,379	157
2004	11	64	192	948	963	3,429	211
2005	13	60	206	971	1,055	3,235	157
2006	18	62	227	903	1,070	2,426	173
2007	17	50	180	777	1,018	2,624	151
2008	17	53	257	736	1,045	3,336	145
2009	6	42	209	601	957	3,067	101
2010	14	45	129	491	709	2,762	110
2011	12	40	120	334	663	2,196	73

Source: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Aslt.	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	0.18	0.41	1.02	2.66	17.09	31.09	2.99
1977	0.15	0.39	0.89	2.11	15.28	26.02	2.24
1978	0.08	0.43	1.03	1.68	16.30	26.40	2.56
1979	0.16	0.70	1.03	1.77	16.06	27.62	3.14
1980	0.12	0.38	0.75	2.01	18.33	29.80	2.81
1981	0.09	0.44	1.03	1.94	19.27	32.01	2.47
1982	0.02	0.54	0.92	1.56	16.01	33.83	1.92
1983	0.06	0.52	1.15	1.48	15.26	30.92	1.83
1984	0.05	0.57	0.98	1.71	14.02	32.51	2.17
1985	0.10	0.52	0.71	1.98	13.28	34.27	2.74
1986	0.06	0.61	1.11	2.62	15.60	36.63	3.73
1987	0.13	0.81	1.07	2.95	16.17	35.63	3.41
1988	0.07	0.71	0.95	3.11	17.68	36.64	4.74
1989	0.13	0.69	0.94	3.69	16.53	37.60	5.22
1990	0.07	0.68	1.21	4.33	16.65	40.45	6.42
1991	0.26	1.17	1.98	6.05	15.45	39.10	5.39
1992	0.26	1.21	1.83	8.44	20.13	42.04	6.65
1993	0.36	1.19	2.51	8.57	19.96	46.26	5.90
1994	0.36	1.18	3.63	10.25	21.48	52.08	6.51
1995	0.27	0.77	2.95	9.61	18.74	52.45	4.86
1996	0.16	0.77	2.87	10.13	19.42	55.53	4.71
1997	0.38	0.75	2.92	9.79	19.13	52.64	3.94
1998	0.20	0.88	2.22	9.90	16.74	48.57	3.47
1999	0.21	0.91	1.49	8.61	13.56	43.42	2.79
2000	0.08	0.66	1.50	8.22	11.82	38.44	2.53
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	0.12	0.75	1.54	8.87	9.17	34.18	2.55
2003	0.11	0.47	1.53	9.01	9.18	35.00	1.63
2004	0.11	0.66	1.99	9.80	9.96	35.46	2.18
2005	0.13	0.62	2.13	10.03	10.90	33.42	1.62
2006	0.18	0.63	2.32	9.24	10.95	24.82	1.77
2007	0.17	0.50	1.81	7.81	10.23	26.37	1.52
2008	0.17	0.53	2.56	7.34	10.43	33.29	1.45
2009	0.06	0.41	2.05	5.91	9.41	30.14	0.99
2010	0.14	0.44	1.27	4.83	6.97	27.16	1.08
2011	0.12	0.39	1.17	3.25	6.45	21.37	0.71

Source: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

RESPONSES TO JUVENILE CRIME

The South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) serves as the state's designated juvenile justice agency. The Family Court is the arm of the state's judicial system that disposes of most juvenile cases. DJJ supports the Family Court system by providing intake services, diversion programs, probation and aftercare supervision. DJJ operates the reception and evaluation (R&E) centers as well as all the state's long term correctional facilities. The R&E centers temporarily hold juveniles committed by the Family Court between the adjudicatory and dispositional hearings for comprehensive diagnostic testing and treatment recommendations. DJJ also operates programs designed to serve as non-institutional alternatives.

Additional information about juvenile delinquency and related concerns, including but not limited to statistical reports, can be found at the DJJ website at:

<http://www.state.sc.us/djj/>

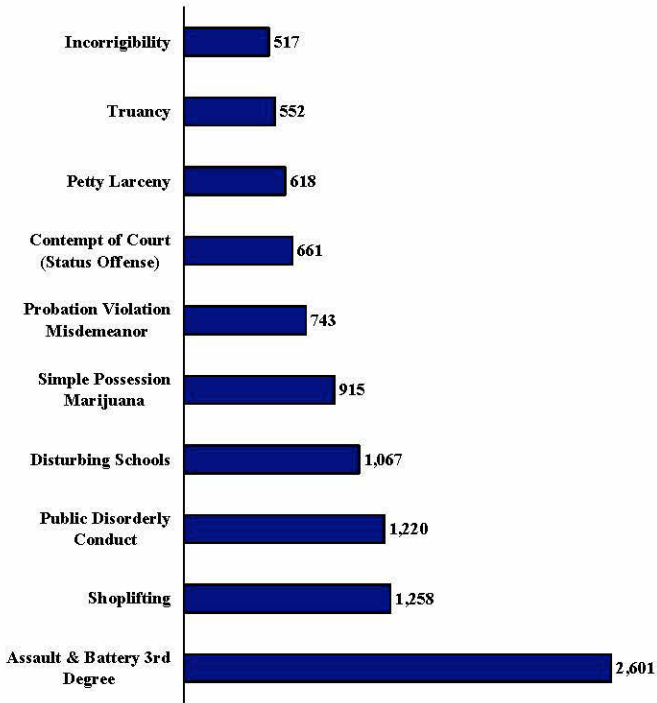
Assault and battery (3rd degree) was the most frequently reported offense among juveniles referred to solicitors in FY 11.

**TEN MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES FOR
JUVENILE REFFERALS
FY 11**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Assault & Battery 3rd Degree	2,601	14.4%
Contempt of Court for Status Offenses	661	3.6%
Disturbing Schools	1,067	5.9%
Incorrigibility	517	2.9%
Petty Larceny	618	3.4%
Probation Violation for Misdemeanors	743	4.1%
Public Disorderly Conduct	1,220	6.7%
Shoplifting	1,258	6.9%
Simple Possession of Marijuana	915	5.1%
Truancy	552	3.0%
Total	10,152	56.0%

Note: A total of 18,114 cases were processed through intake by DJJ.
Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2010-11*, DJJ.

**Ten Most Frequent Offenses
Juvenile Referrals
FY 11**



Charleston County had more juvenile delinquency referrals than any other county in FY 11.

**Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by County
FY 11**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	53	22.9	Greenwood	698	107.2
Aiken	557	38.6	Hampton	101	48.9
Allendale	56	61.7	Horry	1,361	65.9
Anderson	508	28.3	Jasper	142	63.3
Bamberg	104	71.2	Kershaw	105	17.4
Barnwell	153	65.2	Lancaster	301	44.3
Beaufort	706	58.9	Laurens	170	28.0
Berkeley	1,176	69.7	Lee	47	28.1
Calhoun	29	22.2	Lexington	888	35.2
Charleston	1,730	67.1	McCormick	25	41.2
Cherokee	175	32.5	Marion	299	94.4
Chester	144	46.0	Marlboro	124	47.9
Chesterfield	128	27.1	Newberry	198	60.5
Clarendon	52	16.9	Oconee	135	21.5
Colleton	164	43.3	Orangeburg	533	64.7
Darlington	256	38.0	Pickens	338	34.8
Dillon	148	45.7	Richland	1,107	32.8
Dorchester	570	38.5	Saluda	46	27.2
Edgefield	80	33.0	Spartanburg	616	22.5
Fairfield	45	20.9	Sumter	309	29.4
Florence	497	37.8	Union	177	64.1
Georgetown	281	52.2	Williamsburg	155	47.3
Greenville	1,368	32.5	York	1,259	55.2

Note: Rate is based on referrals per 1,000 children from age 10 through 16.
Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2010-11*, DJJ.

Greenwood County had the highest juvenile delinquency rate with 107.2 referrals per 1,000 children.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRAL RATES
FY 11**

County	Number	Rate per 1,000
Greenwood	698	107.2
Marion	299	94.4
Bamberg	104	71.2
Berkeley	1,176	69.7
Charleston	1,730	67.1
Horry	1,361	65.9
Barnwell	153	65.2
Orangeburg	533	64.7
Union	177	64.1
Jasper	142	63.3

Note: Rate is based on referrals per 1,000 children from age 10 through 16.
Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2010-11*.

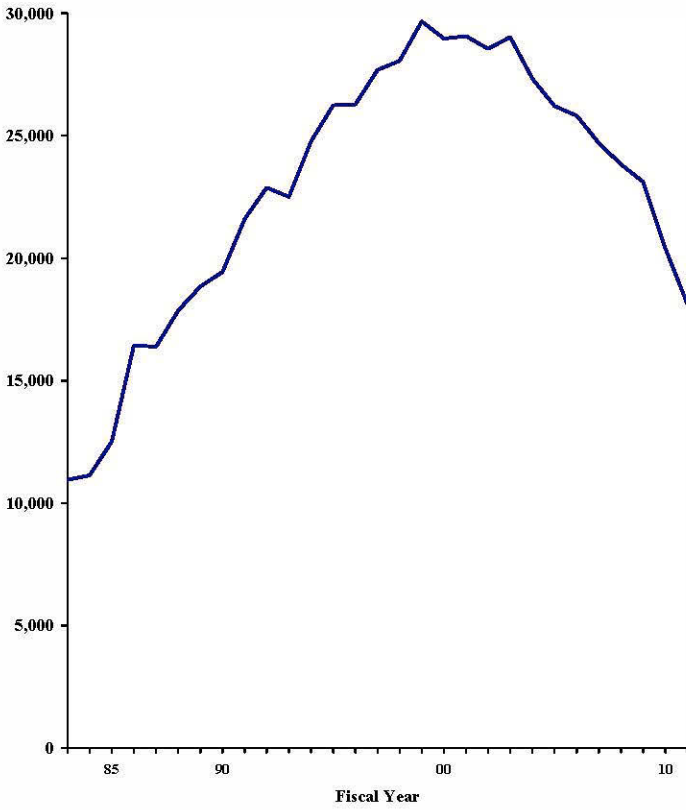
***Juvenile cases referred to solicitors decreased
11.2% from FY 10 to FY 11.***

REFERRALS TO THE SOLICITOR

Fiscal Year	Cases Referred	Annual Change
1983	10,948	
1984	11,127	+1.6%
1985	12,507	+12.4%
1986	16,436	+31.4%
1987	16,382	-0.3%
1988	17,856	+9.0%
1989	18,851	+5.6%
1990	19,435	+3.1%
1991	21,608	+11.2%
1992	22,883	+5.9%
1993	22,505	-1.7%
1994	24,767	+10.1%
1995	26,246	+6.0%
1996	26,276	+0.1%
1997	27,690	+5.4%
1998	28,057	+1.3%
1999	29,670	+5.7%
2000	28,969	-2.4%
2001	29,062	+0.3%
2002	28,550	-1.8%
2003	29,031	+1.7%
2004	27,328	-5.9%
2005	26,213	-4.1%
2006	25,820	-1.5%
2007	24,699	-4.3%
2008	23,826	-3.5%
2009	23,111	-3.0%
2010	20,394	-11.8%
2011	18,114	-11.2%

Sources: *SC Dept. of Youth Services Annual Statistical Reports*, DYS; *DJJ Annual Statistical Reports*, DJJ.

Juvenile Cases Referred to Solicitors



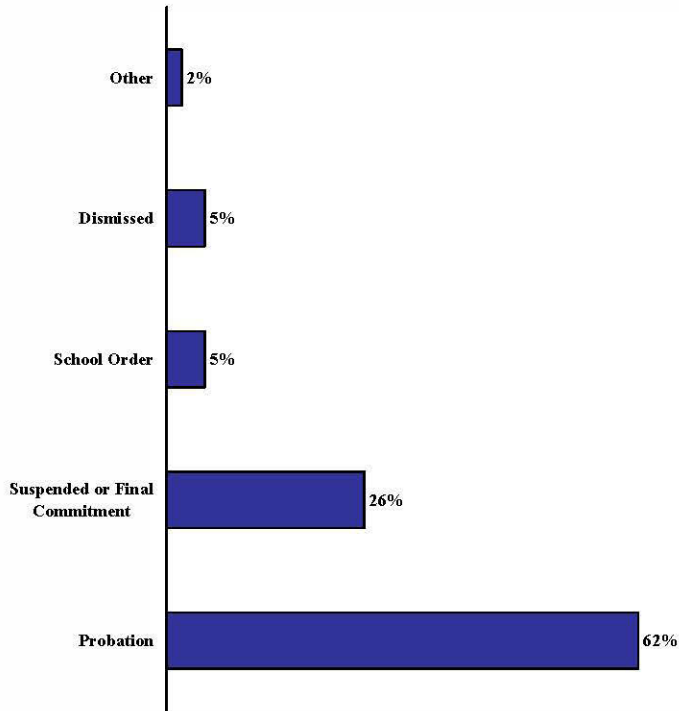
Probation was the most frequent disposition in South Carolina's family courts during FY 11, 62% of juvenile cases resulted in probation supervision.

**JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN FAMILY COURT
FY 11**

Disposition	Percentage
Dismissed	5%
Other	2%
Probation	62%
School Order	5%
Suspended or Final Commitment	26%
Total	100%

Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2010-11*, DJJ.

Judicial Dispositions in Family Court FY 11



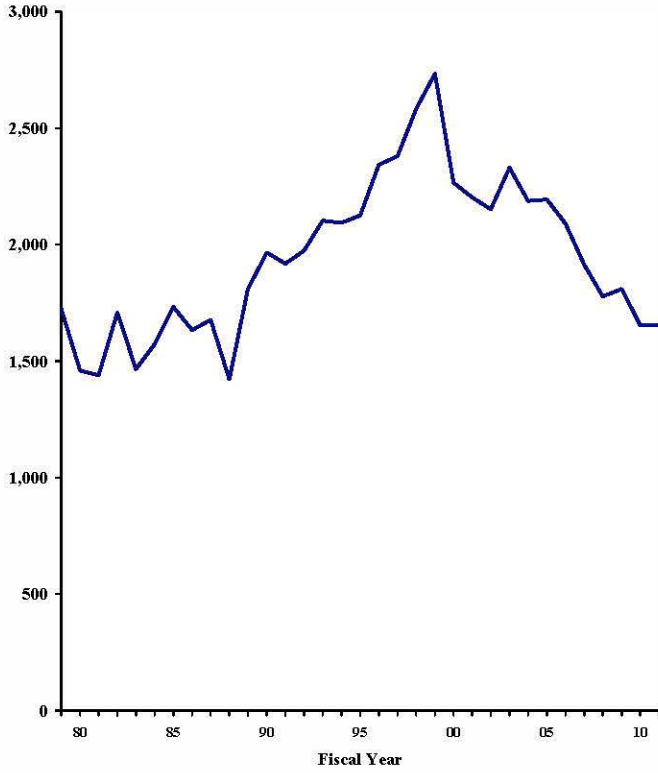
R&E admissions remained the same in FY 10 and FY 11.

RECEPTION & EVALUATION ADMISSIONS

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Annual Change
1979	1,725	
1980	1,460	-15.4%
1981	1,439	+1.4%
1982	1,709	+18.8%
1983	1,466	-14.2%
1984	1,573	+7.3%
1985	1,733	+10.2%
1986	1,633	-5.8%
1987	1,677	+2.7%
1988	1,422	-15.2%
1989	1,810	+27.3%
1990	1,966	+8.6%
1991	1,918	-2.4%
1992	1,974	+2.9%
1993	2,103	+6.5%
1994	2,093	-0.5%
1995	2,126	+1.6%
1996	2,343	+10.2%
1997	2,380	+1.6%
1998	2,582	+8.5%
1999	2,734	+5.9%
2000	2,266	-17.1%
2001	2,203	-2.8%
2002	2,152	-2.3%
2003	2,330	+8.3%
2004	2,188	-6.1%
2005	2,194	+0.3%
2006	2,090	-4.7%
2007	1,914	-8.4%
2008	1,778	-7.1%
2009	1,810	+1.8%
2010	1,654	-8.6%
2011	1,654	0.0%

Sources: *South Carolina Dept. of Youth Services Annual Reports*, DYS; *DJJ Annual Statistical Reports*, DJJ.

DJJ Reception & Evaluation Center Admissions



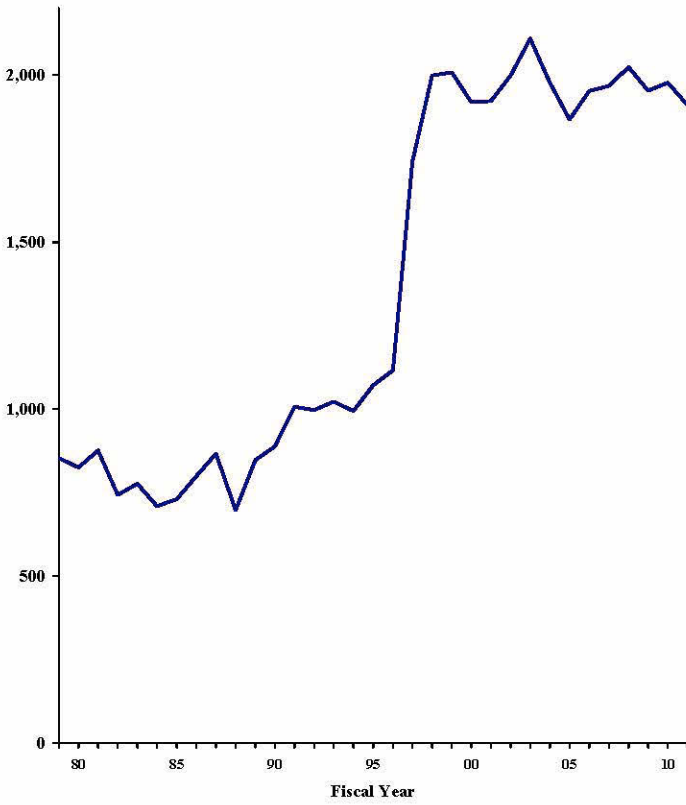
Institutional admissions decreased 3.4% from FY 10 to FY 11.

INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Annual Change
1979	853	
1980	825	-3.3%
1981	876	+6.2%
1982	743	-15.2%
1983	776	+4.4%
1984	709	-8.6%
1985	730	+3.0%
1986	799	+9.5%
1987	866	-8.4%
1988	697	-19.5%
1989	847	+21.5%
1990	888	+4.8%
1991	1,006	+13.3%
1992	997	-0.9%
1993	1,022	+2.5%
1994	994	-2.7%
1995	1,071	+7.7%
1996	1,116	+4.2%
1997	1,741	+56.0%
1998	1,999	+14.8%
1999	2,008	+0.5%
2000	1,919	-4.4%
2001	1,922	+0.2%
2002	1,999	+4.0%
2003	2,109	+5.5%
2004	1,977	-6.3%
2005	1,867	-5.6%
2006	1,952	+4.6%
2007	1,968	+0.8%
2008	2,024	+2.8%
2009	1,953	-3.5%
2010	1,977	+1.2%
2011	1,910	-3.4%

Sources: *SC Dept. of Youth Services Annual Statistical Reports*, DYS; *DJJ Annual Statistical Reports*, DJJ.

Admissions to DJJ Institutions



CRIMINAL JUSTICE FISCAL DATA

This section provides information concerning state appropriations and employment for the administration of justice in South Carolina. It is important to note that a variety of agencies have as part of their mission, criminal justice related functions, and that parts of the mission of some criminal justice agencies might be considered to be outside the realm of criminal justice. County and municipal governments in South Carolina also operate criminal justice agencies, unfortunately employment and expenditure data related to those efforts are not readily available. Federal criminal justice agencies operate in South Carolina, and provide federal funding to state and local units of government for fighting crime and administering justice. This publication does not attempt to capture and define all fiscal data related to every criminal justice function, but rather attempts to provide a broad overview of criminal justice revenue and employment by presenting financial and employment data relating to state agencies that are primarily involved in administering justice and enforcing the law. The most recent data available for state appropriations and employment are for FY 13. It is important to be aware that these data do not reflect budget cuts or other adjustments that occur during the course of the fiscal year.

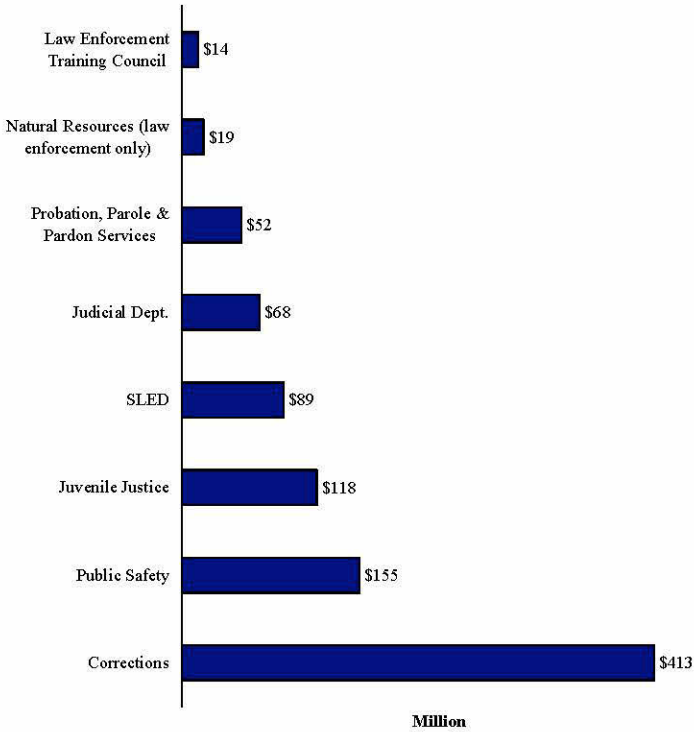
The Department of Corrections had the largest appropriation among the state's criminal justice agencies for FY 13.

**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
FY 13**

Agency	Appropriations
Corrections	\$413
Judicial Dept.	\$68
Juvenile Justice	\$118
Law Enforcement Training Council	\$14
Natural Resources (law enforcement only)	\$19
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	\$52
Public Safety	\$155
SLED	\$89

Notes: Appropriations (total funds) represent millions of dollars, rounded to the nearest million. The Department of Natural Resources amount only includes appropriations for law enforcement. It is important to note that appropriations do not take into account budget cuts or other adjustments that occur during the fiscal year.
Source: 2012 Appropriations Act.

**State Criminal Justice Agency
Appropriations
FY 13**



Appropriations for state criminal justice agencies increased 3.6% from FY 12 to FY 13.

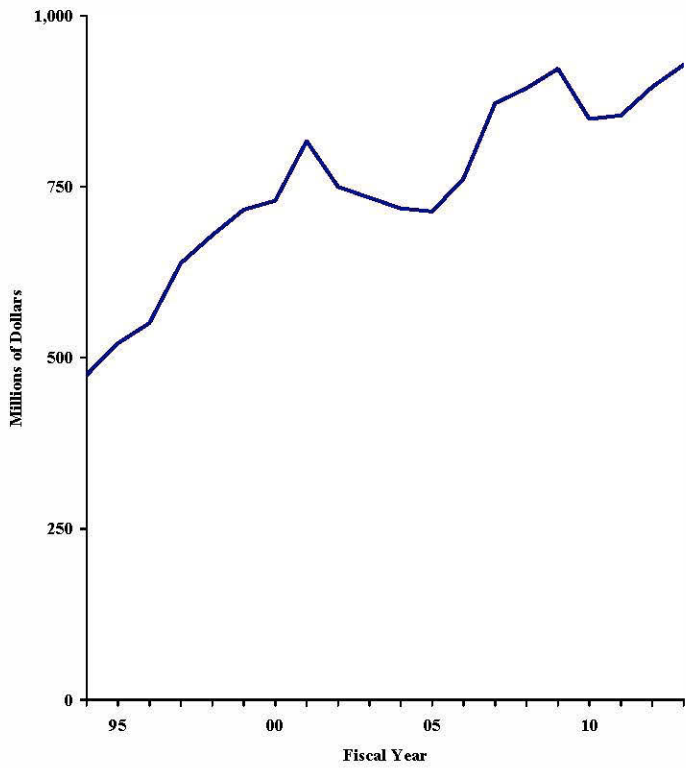
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Annual Change
1994	\$474,547,128	
1995	\$520,919,842	+9.8%
1996	\$550,791,920	+5.7%
1997	\$638,229,999	+15.9%
1998	\$679,189,844	+6.4%
1999	\$716,322,483	+5.5%
2000	\$729,442,252	+1.8%
2001	\$816,744,939	+12.0%
2002	\$749,692,597	-8.2%
2003	\$733,792,784	-2.1%
2004	\$718,275,084	-2.1%
2005	\$713,799,143	-0.6%
2006	\$761,899,976	+6.7%
2007	\$871,921,292	+14.4%
2008	\$893,663,816	+2.5%
2009	\$922,398,665	+3.2%
2010	\$848,766,154	-8.0%
2011	\$854,183,865	+0.6%
2012	\$895,711,347	+4.9%
2013	\$928,220,793	+3.6%

Notes: This includes appropriations (total funds) for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services, SLED, the Judicial Department, the Law Enforcement Training Council and the law enforcement appropriations for the Department of Natural Resources. Appropriations for the Department of Motor Vehicles were subtracted from Department of Public Safety totals for the years when those agencies were combined to more accurately reflect current organizational structure. It is important to note that appropriations do not take into account budget cuts or other adjustments that occur during the fiscal year.

Sources: Appropriations Acts, 1993 through 2012.

**State Criminal Justice Agency
Appropriations**



The Department of Corrections had the largest authorized work force among criminal justice agencies for FY 13 with 6,213 positions.

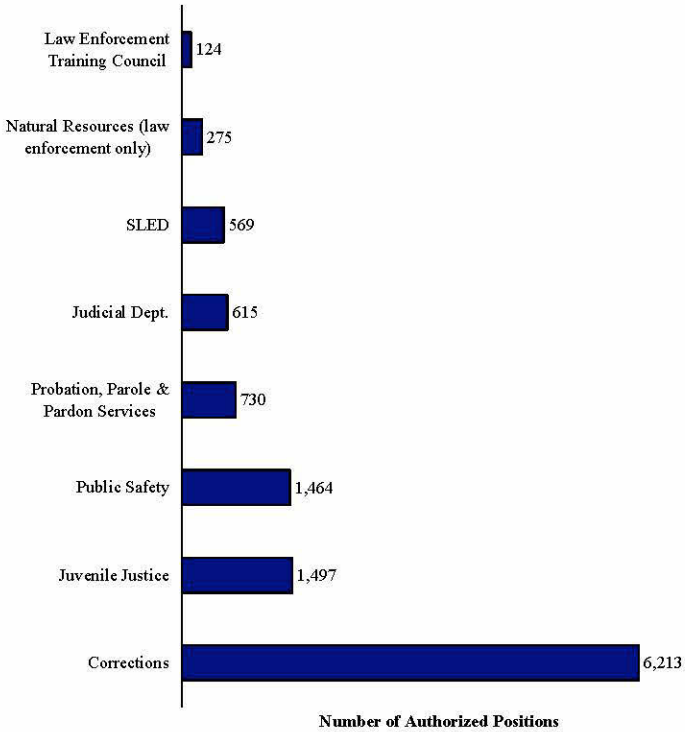
**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT
FY 13**

Agency	Positions
Corrections	6,213
Judicial Dept	615
Juvenile Justice	1,497
Law Enforcement Training Council	124
Natural Resources (law enforcement only)	275
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	730
Public Safety	1,464
SLED	569
Total	11,488

Notes: Full time equivalent positions are rounded to the nearest whole number. The Department of Natural Resources' positions include only law enforcement positions. It is important to note that all authorized positions are not necessarily filled and that any mid-year reductions are not show here.

Source: 2012 Appropriations Act.

State Agency Criminal Justice Employment FY 13



From FY 94 to FY 13, the number of authorized positions for state criminal justice agencies increased 4.3%. From FY 12 to FY 13 the number of positions increased less than 1%.

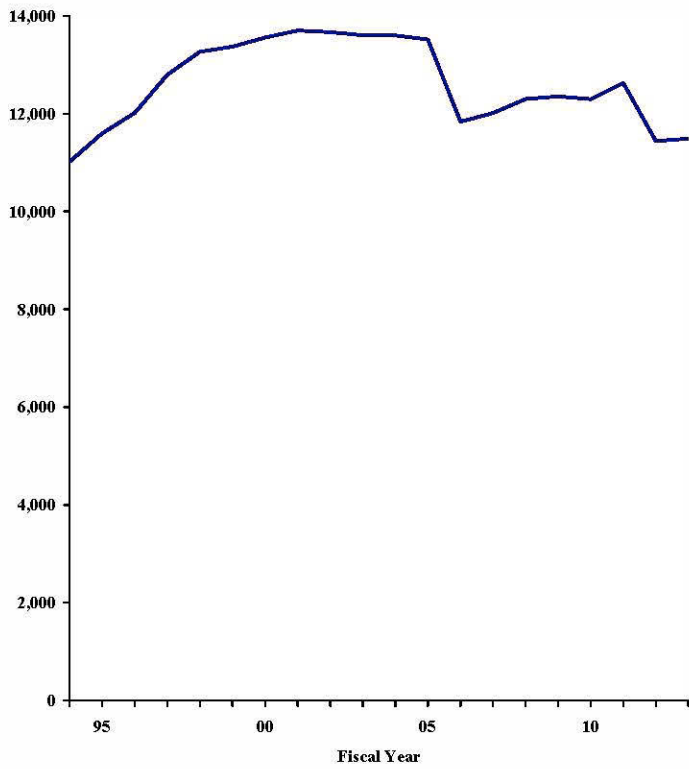
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT

Fiscal Year	Positions	Annual Change
1994	11,018	
1995	11,594	+5.2%
1996	12,013	+3.6%
1997	12,795	+6.5%
1998	13,267	+3.7%
1999	13,369	+0.8%
2000	13,555	+1.4%
2001	13,697	+1.0%
2002	13,667	-0.2%
2003	13,601	-0.5%
2004	13,598	<-0.1%
2005	13,517	-0.6%
2006	11,837	-12.4%
2007	12,009	+1.5%
2008	12,300	+2.4%
2009	12,349	+0.4%
2010	12,298	-0.4%
2011	12,629	+2.7%
2012	11,439	-9.4%
2013	11,488	+0.4%

Notes: This includes authorized positions for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services, SLED, the Judicial Department, the Law Enforcement Training Council and law enforcement positions within the Department of Natural Resources. Positions for the Department of Motor Vehicles were subtracted from Department of Public Safety totals for the years when those agencies were combined to more accurately reflect current organizational structure

Sources: Appropriations Acts, 1993 through 2012.

**State Criminal Justice Agency
Authorized Positions**



SOURCES

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